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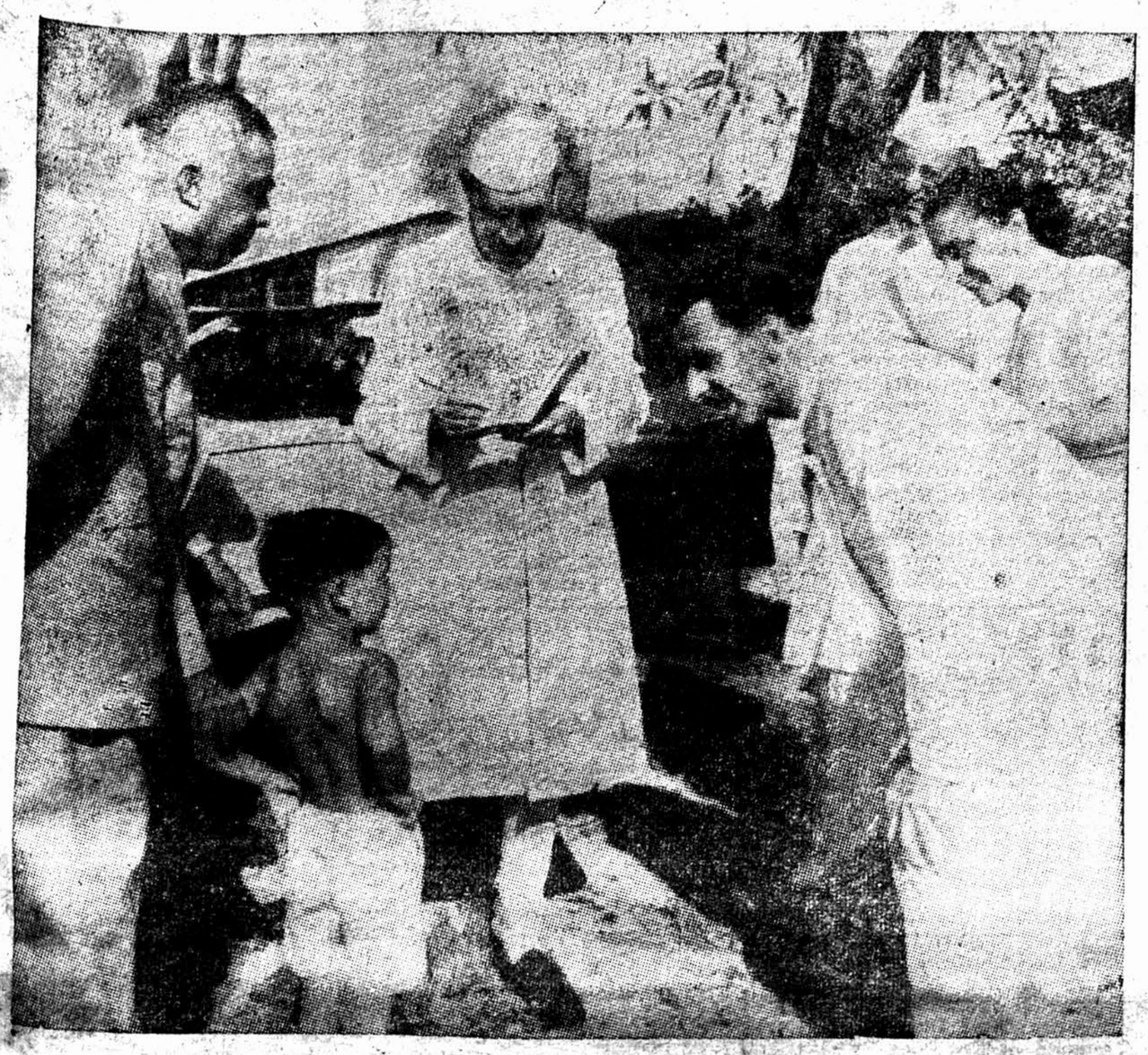
## NEHRU & THE KID



CHILDREN of the world hail him as "Uncle Nehru", for he sends them presents, including little elephants.

Nehru Raj is noted for the freedom of children who have the right to break even police cordons and demand an autograph from the Prime Minister.

Here is a toddler besieging him for an autograph during his short break at Juhu before taking off for London.

*THANKS to the arrival of wrestlers, the City lisps in terms of King Kong and Dara Singh.*

*The wrestling spirit has so much caught the wags that they attempt "Double Scissors", "Half-Nelson", "Aeroplane Spin" and "Hammer-Lock" with their comrades on the pavement.*

*Ashok Kumar, idol of the film fans is himself a wrestling fan. Here he is seen with Dara Singh, the Malayan champion wrestler in "Smile-As-Smile-Can" style.*

—REPUBLIC PHOTOS

## New Light On Gandhiji's Life


SEE PAGE 5

# Typists Need To Be Tough

*

BY RAYMOND BROWN

**COMPLAINTS are current these days over the paucity of shorthand-typists and the high wages they demand and obtain. But if we accept the findings of scientists, who have been studying the amount of labour involved in operating a typewriter, we must inevitably conclude that the shortage is not to be wondered at and the high wages are to a large extent justified.**

For instance, it has been proved that a typist who works all day on her typewriter expends considerably more energy than a man who spends the day digging in his garden with a spade. This sounds fantastic, but tests carried out in America before the war produced some startling facts concerning the typist, and these have recently been confirmed by experiments in Britain.

Each time a typist depresses a key on her typewriter she exerts a pressure of about 14 ozs. To type an average line she must strike the keys about 60 times, which corresponds to 840 ozs. of pressure. If she works in a typing pool or in a position where she types eight hours a day and is expected to produce about 40 letters, each containing an average of 15 lines, she will exert 504,000 ozs. of pressure. This, believe it or not, is over 14 tons. Additional energy is expended in operating the typewriter carriage after each line. Another astonishing fact is that the typist's fingers will travel more than a mile on the keyboard during her day's work.

●

Typewriter manufacturers are doing their best to improve matters for the typist. Several companies are working on electric models which they hope to place on the market at reasonable prices. Present-day electric models cost about twice as much as the manual type to purchase and three times as much to maintain.

The main advantages of the electric typewriter are that it is time-saving and it prevents fatigue. With a manual machine it is necessary to depress each key over half an inch. With the electric model a depression of one-eighth of an inch will suffice, and the carriage is electrically operated. A typist with a manual speed of 45 words per minute can soon attain 100 words a minute on an electric machine.

The operator who benefits most by the electric machine is the typist who works more or less continuously. An average secretary who works about two hours a day on her typewriter can produce as much work on a manual machine as on an electric one. But a typist working in a typing pool, and using a typewriter eight hours a day, will increase her production and reduce fatigue with an electric machine. The electric typewriter makes for sustained production.

●

An important time-saver which is now being used by certain American firms is an attachment which gives automatic typing. It is used where a number of individually typed letters of similar wording are required.

The attachment, which can be used in conjunction with a manual or electric typewriter, is a pneumatic roll similar to that used on a pianola. Upon it is written the text of the letter which is to be the same in each case. Gaps are left for manual typing, such as name and address. Using this attachment one operator with one typewriter can produce 125 or more individually typed letters a day.

# WEEK-END FUN

Penny: "You promised to give me a quarter of your salary each week for household expenses."

Denny: "O. K., here you are—twenty-five cents."

*

Hearts, like doors, can open with ease
To very, very little keys;
And don't forget that they are these;
"I thank you, sir," and "If you please."

*

"When will your father's leg be well so he can come to work?"

"Not for a long time, I think."

"Why?"

"'Cause compensation's set in."

*

"My old man has a new job where he has 500 men under him."

"Sounds good. What's he doing?"

"Helping put a new roof on the country jail."

*

A tongue twister is a group of words and phases that gets your tang all tongueled up.

*

We haven't seen dear father
Since that day last fall
When they tacked his picture
On the post office wall.

*

G-Man: "Got away, did he? Did you guard all the exits?"

Policeman: "Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the entrances."

*

Children may tear up a house but they never break up a home.

*

A great labour-saving device is—a rich old uncle.

*

"Judge, I don't know what to do."

"Why, how's that?'

"Well, I swore to tell the truth, but every time I try, some lawyer objects."

*

Moe: "Is your wife very economical?"

Joe: "She sure is. We do without everything I want."

*

Men are just the opposite of guns. The smaller the calibre, the bigger the bore.

*

When a woman starts stroking your hair—look out, brother. She may be after your scalp.

*

Moe: "Flo, I want to marry you."

Flo: "Have you seen my mother?"

Moe: "Yes, but I want to marry you anyway."

*

No matter how low the dollar may fall, it will never fall as low as some people stoop to get it.

*

Bank Cashier: "What is your name?"

Indignant Customer: "Don't you see my signature?"

Cashier: "Yes, that's what aroused my curiosity."

*

Then there was the hillbilly who said he didn't use toothpaste because none of his teeth were loose.

*

Girls like their men to be tall, dark and—have some.

*

Even a tombstone has a good word for a fellow when he's down.

*

Bill: "My wife can talk for hours on any subject."

Phil: "Mine doesn't need a subject."

*

Tillie: "Should I take Junior to the zoo tomorrow?"

Willie: "If the zoo wants him let them come and get him."

*

Lillie: "He's just a flat tire."

Tillie: "Whoever saw a flat tire so full of wind?"

*

If you think old soldiers just fade away, try getting into one of your old uniforms.

*

Joe: "Do you think prices will go up or down?"

Moe: "They'll probably do one or the other. They can't go sideways."

*

Now that you can find a store clerk when you want one, it's the prices that are out of sight.

*

Before we give arms to other countries, we should know whom they're going to embrace.

Preacher, concluding sermon on temperance: "And I say that all the liquor in the nation should be thrown into the river!"

Choir leader: "The next selection by the choir will be 'Shall We Gather at the River'?"

*

Sign on a store going out of business: "Opened by mistake."

*

Everyone can give pleasure in some way. One person may do it by coming into a room and another by going out.

*

I used to think I knew I knew,
But now I must confess
The more I know I know I know
I know I know the less.

*

A diplomat is a man who can convince his wife that she looks fat in a mink coat.

*

On a particularly steep street in San Francisco, a young man was astonished to find a friend, with his ankle in a cast, crawling along on hands and knees.

"I'm laid up," explained the friend. "The housekeeper won't be in for an hour and I'm out of cigarettes; so I have to crawl the block to the drug store."

"But there must be a simpler way to get around than that," exclaimed the young man. "Didn't the doctor give you a crutch?"

"Yes," confessed the crippled one. "But I can't bring myself to use it. It's so conspicuous."

When women go wrong, men go right after them.

*

"Whoopee!" cried the drunk as he crashed into the gas station. "I've struck oil."

## "A Front Of Friendship And Solidarity"

**Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'**

# Wonder Caves Of Australia

By Kamal Joshi

**AMONG the fantastic geological curiosities of Australia are the limestone caves of Buchan situated in the south-east corner of the Gippsland area of Victoria. Here the visitor stands amazed at the fairy wonderland created by an underground river which flowed here millions of years ago, altered its course and left behind a series of huge caves. Water seeping through the limestone walls and roof completed the necessary process to produce all the weived and wonderful limestone formations which excite one's imagination to such an extent that statues, Chinese Pagodas, modern sky scrapers and every type of models imaginable take shape out of this underground fantasy.**

The caves are situated almost in the middle of the limestone belt which extends through the Buchan area for approximately nineteen miles, through which every hill has caves. The system of caves which is open for public inspection extends about two and half miles and is broken up by falls of rock which divide them into three principal caves, namely, Fairy, Royal, and Federal. Each of these caves is approximately half a mile through.

These beautiful gems of nature were discovered and explored by a local resident of Buchan—Mr. Frank Moon who found them, while acting under a commission from the Victorian Government to search for caves in and about Buchan area. To further the beauty of the caves, a powerful plant has been installed to illuminate them, accentuating the gleam and glitter of transluent formations.

### *Temperature, Constant*

The ventilation in the caves is completely natural, air passing through vents in the roof which connect with the surface. A feature of this ventilation is that temperature always remains at 59' F. This is true of all the caves in that nineteen-mile area. The farmer with whom I stayed in Buchan used these caves as a refrigerator in the past.

The formation in the cave consists of stalactites and stalagmites.

Stalactites are the projections growing from the room and stalagmites are from the floor. They are mineral formations from limestone namely Calcium Carbonate, which is brought down by rain water seeping through the hills, picking up Calcium Carbonate deposits after they have been dissolved by Carbonic acid gas. It forms a solution and seeps into the caves through the roof. Immediately hitting the atmostphere, gas is released and water evaporates leaving the particle of minerals to crystallise to the roof and set up the growth which builds into stalactites. The stalagmite is simply the overflow of the stalactites, feeding from one directly above and continues to form like that, until they eventually join and from then on they are known as columns. It was estimated by a prominent Sydney geologist that the oldest column in the cave is twelve million years old.

### *Grows Upside Down*

The other irregular growth in the caves which twists and turns grows upside down. This completely defies the law of gravity and has puzzled the scientists with regard to its mode of growth. They call it "Mystery formation" but the formal name is "Heliciate". The guide who was showing us around described them as "the female of the species, due to the pecular curve and stubborn form of growth."

Another interesting feature is the rock work in the cave which is completely marble. Some of the Buchan marble is reported to be equal to any in the world. A thousand tons of this marble was exported to London for the erection of Australia house. Shells and bone of dinosaurs emphasise the tremendous antiquity of the caves and make the phenomenon more interesting. Above all this, Buchan caves are situated amidst one of the picturesque national parks of Victoria, making it a delightful tourist resort. Facilities are provided for parking caravans. cooking, washing and even a spring-fed swimming pool has been erected for the pleasure of the tourist.

# Art Of Picking Pockets

*

BY NICHOLAS REEVES

**THE first thing Boris Borra did when he was picked up by the police was to take the driver's wristwatch. The operation lasted one second. Borra brushed against the uniformed policeman, dusted off the ash which fell on the man's sleeve, and pocketed the watch in one unobstrusive gesture. That set the tone for a devastating morning, writes the author in "Illustrated."**

Borra, the highest-paid pickpocket in the world (unless there is any geezer at the whizz who knocks back more than the Prime Minister), had got up early in his green-and-red caravan alongside the big Bertram Mills circus tent to demonstrate to police officers at Hoghton Grange Training College in Lancashire the art of stealing from the person.

Hoghton's tough men had some experience of this branch of crime, but it was rare for the practitioner to demonstrate by numbers, as it were. They learnt a lot; they had a good laugh; and they didn't think unkindly of the circus.

The policemen ranged from high-ranking officers through C.I.D. men to second-year constables. It is part of their job to know and recognise criminal slang, and to them Borra was a hook, finger, or dip at the whizz. They had to admit, further, that he was a slippery kid, which means a very successful thief. And Borra, who uses the English language with the confident inaccuracy of a drunk at the controls of a jet bomber, was constrained to say, in return, that they were very good clients.

●

He took wallets, watches, loose change and flat Treasury notes. He passed, he smiled, he fumbled and cashed in. He limbered up with a few conjuring tricks — he could qualify as a broadsman, or card-sharper, if he chose — and then, when his hands were supple, demonstrated the pickpocket's main hold.

Ideally, a dip's first and second fingers should be the same length. The hand then goes down the minimum distance into the target area, as Borra shows by deftly extracting the contents of a plain-clothes man's top box, or vest pocket. The hold is much the same for all preliminary hooking. It demands, primarily, subtle control over the fingers.

After that you must change your grip to achieve skilful palming. For the victim of a pickpocket is not necessarily unaware of the movements of the dip's hands. He just does not consider them dangerous.

Particularly when a pickpocket is working on his own, therefore, he must master the art of distraction. The victim's eye should always be following the hand that is *not* working, so this hand is given a flamboyant but unnecessary job like returning a dropped (or lifted) handkerchief or brushing off cigarette-ash, while the operative hand works fast and smoothly.

The actual sensation of a touch on your left arm will distract you from the swift slide of your wallet from your inner pocket, but your eye must still be held to the left while the wallet, which must be larger than the thief's hand, is transferred to his side-pocket.

Wallets are not always lifted upwards, towards the owner's face. They must be lifted first clear of the pocket, then dropped inside the jacket and skilfully caught near the victim's hip, instead of at eye level. And if the thief really means to get a particular wallet he may "dip with chiv," which means making a swift razor-slash through jacket and lining, and extracting the prize from the outside at waist level. But this is crowd work, best done in trains.

●

Extracting from the strides, or trousers, is the most skilful individual work. The back breast or hip pocket, is simpler if there is opportunity for a good shove to take the man's mind off the target. Borra showed how easily the front fob can be again by a skilled operator.

The overwhelming lesson of his demonstration seemed

(Continued on Page 23 Col

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# Socialism Before Self-government

## Achievement Of Gold Coast Revolution

**By FENNER BROCKWAY**

**WE should be proud that the first British colony with virtual self-government in Africa has a Socialist majority in its Parliament and Cabinet.**

The story of "The Gold Coast Revolution" (Dobson, 12s. 6d.), as told by George Padmore, is important and fascinating. For the most part the author contents himself with a factual recital, rarely imposing his own views; but I found this fragment of history immensely exciting. It is of the greatest significance, especially to Socialists.

Gold Coast hasn't followed the classical pattern of the struggle against Imperialism. The usual course, as illustrated by India, is the development of a national front until independence is gained; only after that does the social revolution begin. **IN THE GOLD COAST THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT BEFORE SELF-GOVERNMENT.**

It is only six years ago that Kwame NKrumah returned to Gold Coast to become secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention. It was a typical national front, dominated by lawyer politicians and wealthy business men, who had little contact with the masses. NKrumah, son of a working class family, lift boy, dishwasher, railway porter whilst taking his degree in America, Socialist convert whilst a post-graduate student at the London School of Economics, soon came into conflict with them.

In 1948, there was a successful movement in the Gold Coast to boycott European and Syrian merchants who charged exorbitant prices. On the day when the boycott concluded, an ex-servicemen's peaceful demonstration was fired on; two Africans were killed and five wounded. Rioting and looting of shops spread to many towns and by the time law and order were restored, 29 had been killed and 237 injured.

The leaders of the United Convention had nothing to do with these events; but the Governor arrested six of them and even denounced the bourgeois lawyers and men of property as Communists. Imprisonment brought temporary popularity; but the real character of the leaders was not hidden long.

### *BIRTH OF PARTY*

When students at a Roman Catholic College were expelled during the disturbances, NKrumah established the first Ghana National College to enable them to continue their studies. The United Convention leaders objected. NKrumah then organised a Youth Section of the Movement. The leaders instructed him to disband it and removed him from the secretaryship. The youth met and decided on June 12, 1949, to form a new party with NKrumah as leader. The Convention Peoples' Party was born.

The new party, although it took over most of the branches of the United Convention, had an entirely different social character.

**Control passed from lawyers and business men to artisans, labourers, petty traders, market women, fishermen, clerks, teachers, and the vast farming communities of the rural areas, the real life blood of the Gold Coast.**

A conflict with the old leaders immediately emerged. They had been invited to serve on the all-African Coussey Commission to prepare a new Constitution, and this Commission reported in favour of an Executive Council which should include three British ex-officio members and over whose decisions the Governor could exercise a veto.

The convention People's Party, in association with the Gold Coast Trades Union Congress, called a Constituent Assembly, attended by over 80,000 people, representing fifty organisations—trade unions, co-operatives, farmers' organisations, educational, women's and youth bodies—which endorsed a Constitution embodying full "self-government now."

### *ON TOP*

When the British Parliament endorsed the Coussey Commission report, the C.P.P. initiated a campaign of "Positive Action" based upon non-violent non-co-operation. A state of emergency was declared, meetings were forbidden, editors arrested, the C. P.P. offices raided, their property confiscated. NKrumah and other leaders of the C.P.P. were imprisoned.

**NKrumah was still in prison when the general elections took place. The C.P.P. swept the constituencies. NKrumah stepped out of prison to become Prime Minister.**

"I come out of gaol and into the Assembly without the slightest feeling of bitterness to Britain," he said. "I stand for no racialism, no discrimination against any race or individual, but I am unalterably opposed to Imperialism."

The most enthralling chapters of Padmore's book are those which describe the work which NKrumah's Government has done during the two years it has been in office.

### *TEN-YEAR PLAN*

Five years earlier, Mr. Creech Jones, who was then Colonial Secretary, had instructed the Governor and the British-dominated Executive council to prepare a Ten-Year Development Plan. The officials appointed to prepare the Plan, though they promised it at almost every session of the Legislature, failed to produce it even at the very last session under the old Constitution. "The most important part of development cannot be directed by the Government," said these planners, "Great importance is attached to development by commercial and private enterprise." NKrumah and his colleagues scrapped this pathetic effort. Within six months they presented a new Development Plan.

It will cost a little less than £74 millions. More than half will be spent on economic and productive services, including transport, and one-third on social services. Expenditure on primary education increased from £207,500 in 1950-1 to over £900,000 in 1952 (the past year of self-government) and is expected to reach £1,250,000 by 1957. There were 90 per cent illiterates when the new Socialist Government took over. The Plan includes free primary education for all children from six to twelve, supplemented by post-primary and technical training.

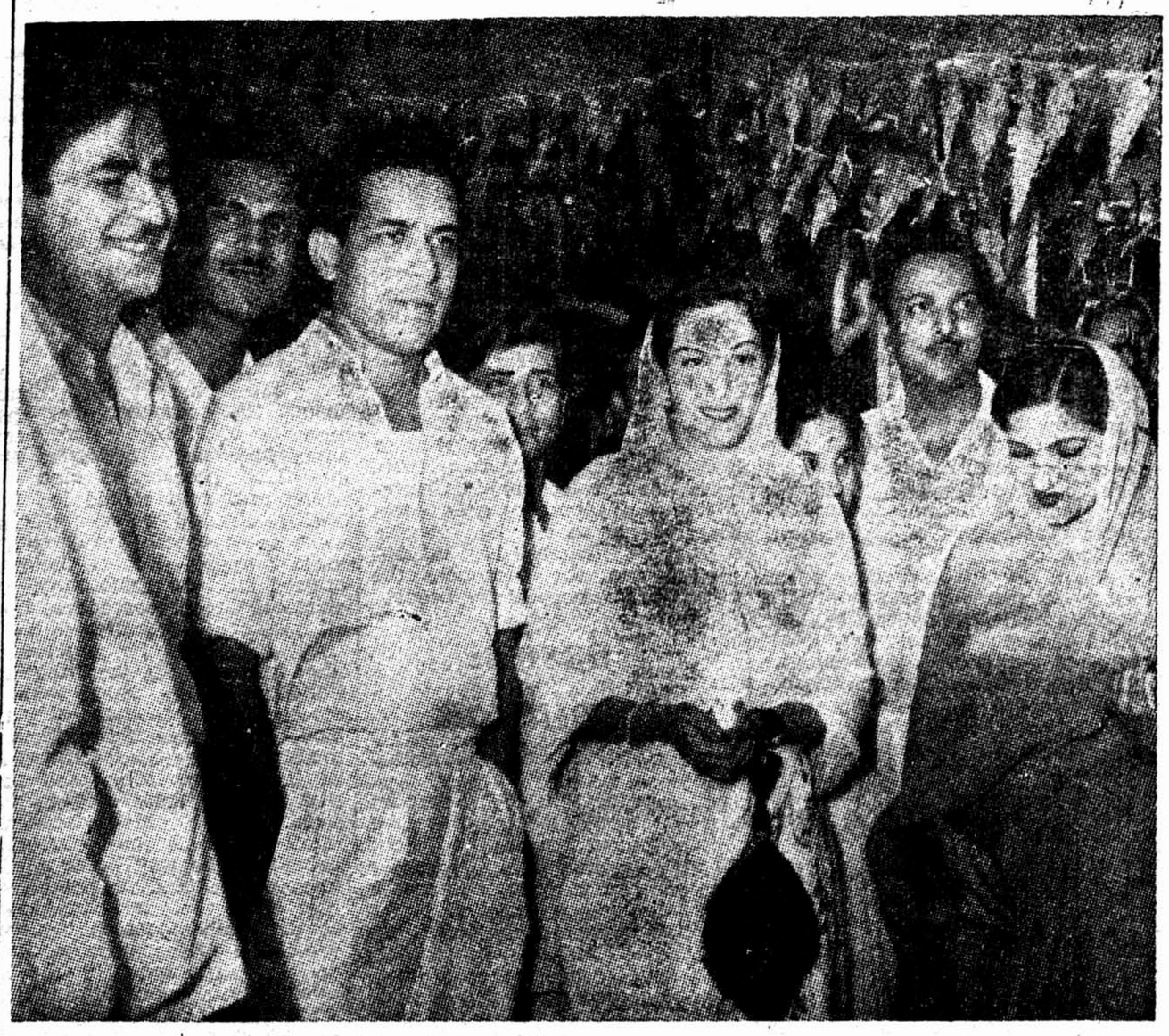
Similar progress is being made with housing. Outside the main towns the vast majority of the people live in appalling conditions. A factory is now going up which will prefabricate upto 15,000 four-ad five-roomed houses fitted with running water, electricity, toilet basins, water closets and other amenities.

The Government and the three British members of the Executive have been wise. They have not vetoed or obstructed; they have co-operated. But, particularly in the control of capital investment, the people of the Gold Coast do not yet feel that they hold their destinies in their own hands. It was significant that NKrumah was not invited to the 1952 Commonwealth Economic Conference, whilst Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of white-dominated Southern Rhodesia, was so honoured.

So "self-government now" remains the aim of the C.P.P. and its Ministers. I think it likely that NKrumah will make the demand for Dominion Status this autumn.

British Socialists must back wholeheartedly Africa's Socialist leader and his Party. To do so effectively we must know the facts; here they are in George Padmore's book.

## STARS AT A PREMIERE



**Raj Kapoor, Raja Nawathe, Nargis, Mrs. Kamdar snapped at the release of a new picture at the Royal Opera House**

# OVERDOSE OF PLANNING BRINGS ON CHAOS

## Peep Into East Germany Today

**By PAUL RAVOUX**

**THE Big Three are scheduled to meet in Bermuda by the middle of June. This meeting is going to decide whether or not a meeting with Kremlin is possible. On the one hand Russia has launched on a peace offensive on the other what is ha ppening inside the Communist countries is entirely different. In this article Paul Ravoux graphically describes what is happening INSIDE EAST GERMANY TODAY.**

**THE zephyrs of peace which blow nowadays from Moscow have not yet reached Berlin. There is nothing about the East German government's attitude which makes it likely that they are getting ready to enter into the spirit of a finally-established national unity.**

Quite the contrary; for, on the 9th of July of last year, Herr Walter Ulbricht, the Social-Communist Party's Secretary-General, proclaimed that the East German People's Republic was entering on a new phase, that of the "edification of Socialism"; and ever since the gulf separating the two Germany's has grown wider. It can be seen, concretely, in the shape of the three-mile no man's land which runs the length of the border-line, and on that of the barbed wire which isolates West Berlin.

### *THE EXODUS*

Behind the barriers thrown up against the West, the material situation has grown even worse. Since the 1st January, one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants from the Soviet Zone have taken refuge in West Berlin, prior to emigrating into West Germany, and the movement continues. As a plebescite, it is as valid as another, and voting, so to speak, takes place every day.

The forcible socialization of agriculture has disrupted the food supply. It will be very difficult to breach the gap between last year and this year's harvests in the cases of cereals and potatoes.

Already the pigs may not eat potatoes, and human beings can only eat those they have in stock

The five year plan is working badly. In the basic industries—coalmining, steel and heavy industry—the norms of the Plan, which were set very low, are not always reached. A social crisis, which smoulders beneath repression, is rife throughout the zone caused by the campaign for "new technical norms", which demand from 15 to 20 per cent more productivity.

The road and railway networks are in a catastrophic condition. When they marched in, the Russians dismantled one line in two, the second line has been replaced only on a few parts of the permanent way, leading to the East. The rails are worn out, and there are no new ones to replace them.

The locomotives are worn out from being heated with lignite.

Those which are of no further use are taken down to provide spare parts. The rest is in keeping.

### *RESOLUTIONS GALORE*

The Central Committee of the Socialist-Communist Party votes resolutions daily in order to deal with the crisis. These are the fashion throughout the hierarchy. The Central Committee's newspaper, "Neues Deutschland", recently published the story of one of these resolutions in a self-critical article that was meant to be funny. The resolutions condemned the activities of Comrade Saupe, secretary of the club at Riesa, who had been too indulgent towards kulaks and reaction. The pontiffs of the Party started off with an "analysis of the situation", after which they voted the first resolution. Then, the secretary for the Dresden area, after a new analysis, set forth twenty-two new resolutions as riders to the first one, which he addressed to the committee of the club at Riesa. That was not all: eleven other resolutions proposed a reorganisation of the party in the Riesa and Groeditz steelworks. Thirteen were addressed to the directors of these nationalized plants, and thirteen more to the trade unions in them.

**"Neues Deutschland" explains that all the resolutions were treated methodically at the various sittings. These went on for four months. What was the result? asks the newspaper. Precisely nothing.**

Had Gustave Flaubert been acquainted with this logomachy, he might have chosen Ulbricht and Grotewohl building Socialism as heroes of his novel of human stupidity, rather than Bouvard

**(Continued on Page 9 Col. 2)**

# IS VINOBA'S BHOODAN REVOLUTIONARY?

## By J. B. Kripalani

**WITH all its undoubted advantages does the Bhoodan Movement become revolutionary? This question can be answered only if we know what constitutes a revolution. Fundamentally a revolution is an intellectual and emotional revaluation of old values.**

All the big revolutions in history whether spiritual, social, political, economic or artistic were the result of change in values, change in people's ideas of what is right and wrong, sin and virtue, significant and insignificant, desirable and undesirable, beautiful and guly. Before efforts are made to put the new values and the new outlook on life in concerete social, economic and political institutions and art forms, there must be a change of outlook.

From the earliest times every major step in the progress of civilisation has been achieved by some kind of a revolutionary movement. We shall illustrate this from the history of religion. Buddha preached a doctrine of non-violence in a world steeped in violence. Violence to vindicate right and justice, whatever these terms meant in the social context of those days, was not only allowed but was right conduct. It was a duty.

**This fundamental value was reversed by Buddha who declared that all violence for whatever cause was evil. Again, after a few centuries Christ further West declared non-violence and physical non-resistance as the supreme value. He said: "Resist not evil." 'Do good unto them that do evil to you,' not the Mosiac law of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' but "forgive your enemies not seven times, but seventy times seven" was the new morality preached by Christ.**

Mohamed made the worship of idols, which previous to him was considered the highest devotion, as a sin against the One and Only God. Idols instead of being worshipped must be desecrated and destroyed. Such descration and destruction was a pious duty acceptable to Allah, the Mighty, the Wrathful and the jealous God.

### Right To Rebel

We have talked of religious revolutionary movements. But after Marx the word "revolution" has come to acquire a narrow and restricted sense. It is applied to economic, political and violent upheavals. Whatever is not is not a revolution. However, let us see what is the essence of a Revolution even in this narrow and restricted sense. The Marxists admit that the French upheaval at the end of the 18th century was a revolution in their sense of the term. A greater one is, of course, the Bolshevik revolution in Russia.

In France of the 18th century the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity were widely preached and disseminated by Rosseau, Voltaire and the Encyclopaedists. The new ideas created the necessary atmosphere that made the Revolution for establishing these values in society possible.

**Rebellion against established authority was previously considered a wrong and impious act. But the revolutionary ideas preached by the philosophers made rebellion both right and moral.**

It became a duty. Passive submission was cowardly and a neglect of citizen's duty. The King who was the symbol of the Divine Authority on earth came to be a symbol of the Evil One. The clergy who were ministers of Christ came to be regarded as agents of the Anti-Christ. Aristocrats instead of being esteemed for their high birth, wealth and power were regarded as bastards, freebooters, exploiters and enemies of the people. Old loyalties and devotion dissolved. Their place was taken by new loves and loyalties. It is such changed ideas and values that made revolt against thousand years old authority, spiritual and temporal, possible. The new values banished from men's minds old reverence, fear and superstition. It is these changed values that made the great German critical philosopher Kant, when he heard the news of the fall of Bastille exclaim in the words of an old Prophet, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace. For mine eyes have seen thy salvation." What was the light that the old philosopher saw in this act of blind and passionate rebellion? It was the light of the new ideas of liberty, justice and human brotherhood. The new light may ultimately not be as illuminating as it was first thought to be, but for the time being it carried with it critical intellect, the emotions the faith and the hope of the people.

### Russian Revolution

Again the Russian revolution was hailed in many highly intellectual and critical minds throughout the world in equally extravagant terms. This was fundamentally due to the changed values, first in the economic field and then because economics was considered the all-dominant factor in life, in all the spheres of life. For instance, Marx and Engels demonstrated not only intellectually but, what is more, emotionally that property is social creation and private property is the result of misappropriation and exploitation.

**The man of property who before was considered a gentleman, a man of initiative, drive and thrift and even as a public benefactor came to be regarded according to Marxian ethics as an exploiter, a blood-sucker, a parasite and a social enemy. He and his class must, therefore, be liquidated if need be by fire and sword.**

Any consideration shown to the capitalist, in spite of the fact that he was a product of social circumstances over which he had little control, was a crime. Marxism made a thorough overhaul of human values.

### Buddha Era

We had in recent years a revaluation in values brought about by Gandhiji. It was for achieving political independence and laying the foundations of a equalitarian social order. Violence in a right cause, more specially in the case of a national liberty has been throughout history considered justified and moral. It has been considered a citizen's duty. Even terrorist violence in the cause of liberty has been excused if not applauded. Gandhiji reversed these values. Even organised violence and war for the vindication of justice, is not high morality. The best and the most moral means to resist tyranny is non-violent resistance. Organised violence and war in a good cause is preferable only to rank cowardice. Gandhiji believes that even in politics means must not be subordnated to ends.

### Gandhiji's Technique

In many other matters Gandhiji changed established values. Prison going was considered derogatory before Gandhiji became a national deity. It became respectable. Loyalty to the family considered to be a supreme virtue was replaced by loyalty to the nation. Caste affiliation should have no place in public affairs. Untouchability is anti-Hindu. It is anti-national and inhuman. Property is a public trust. It is created socially and must be used for social ends. All economic exploitation is sinful. Wearing thick khadi, the dress of the poor villager, is patriotic and respectable; nay it is fashionable. Encouragement of village and cottage industry is not revivalist, but revolutionary. To keep women behind the purdah or debar them from public and patriotic work is wrong and cruel. All wasteful luxury is social sin.

**In a hundred and one ways Gandhiji changed not only the conventional values, but the moral outlook of the Indian people. It is upon these changed values that the independence struggle was based. It is again on these values that the Swaraj of Gandhiji's conception can be established in India.**

Is Sri Vinoba by his Bhoodan activities changing established values? Those who have witnessed his work and the spirit in which he is carrying it on can have no doubt about the revolutionary character of his movement. Everywhere he propagates the idea that property in land is wrong and land should be as free as air and water. But as water is properly regulated for social purposes so must land be utilised for the community. Incidentally he always insists upon all property being treated as a trust to be used for social ends. Moreover he is reviving the Gandhian values which were in danger of disappearing, in the modern mad rush for power and wealth. He has also demonstrated the amount of social good that can be done through personal example, character and effort—political power notwithstanding. The way he is seeking to solve the land problem shows that other problems can likewise be peacefully tackled by moral persuasion and conversion, He is creating such strong public opinion against landlordism as will make political and legal action on the part of a reforming government easy. I feel sure that if the drink evil were similarly tackled, through moral persuasion and conversion rather than through merely coercive action of a police, none too honest or sober, the results would be more effective and far-reaching. Sri Vinoba is creating in rural areas an army of those whose discontent with things as they are at present will work a mighty revolution.

### The Contrast

In Telengana, a small and restricted area, the Communists deprived the landlords of land and allowed peasants to take possession of it. It was done at the expense of much suffering and bloodshed. This has been hailed in Communist circles as a great revolution Vinoba has made available to the landless labourers, the poorest community in the rural areas, infinitely more land peacefully without any untoward act of violence or the creation of ill-will and hatred. What we are witnessing is both a moral and material revolution.

**Many who scoffed at Sri Vinoba's movement, and ..among them were ministers and members of the Planning Commission, have since been convinced of the efficacy of the Bhoodan movement. The Prime Minister, the Ministers in the States and the Congress have blessed the movement.**

A silent revolution is taking place in the rural areas. It requires no great imagination to see its possibilties in the future. But it is asked, can it solve the land problem? No revolution at one bound solves the problem which caused it. A revolution to begin with removes psychological and material hindrences to the working out of the new values After the removal of hindrances begin the work of establishing the new values in appropriate legal, political, economic and social institutions. In this light must be viewed the Bhoodan movement of Sri Vinoba.

'ANYONE ELSE COMING?'

Fitzpatric in 'The St. Louis Post-Pespatch'

### *The Magic Of England*

"Beautiful and interesting though many great houses may be and carefully, even tenderly, though the National Trust may cherish them, they are sometimes apt to diffuse a museum atmosphere, and I always find such an atmosphere faintly enervating both for body and mind. I defy the most exhausted sightseer not to be revived by Knole. This is the very magic of England, this is the rose of houses the petals of which are in full, fragrant bloom. I envy the man or woman who visits Knole for the first time.'

—Sir Compton Mackenzie.

# THE SECRET

## PATTER: By Asude

UP to this minute, neither Gora Singh nor Bert Assirati has picked up the gauntlet I flung at them. If you are a reader of these columns, you will remember my challenges to Dara Singh and to King Kong. They refused to wrestle with me. Then I turned to these two worthies, Gora Singh and Assirati, but drew blank there also.

I regret to have to confess that several people took all this as a piece of bluff,—some more of my buffoonery. The Editors did not move their little finger to dispel the notion. Nor did they take any step to see honour—my honour vindicated. Just like Editors, of course.

They said that they had seen me in the flesh and therefore, could not take me seriously. They pointed out that I confessed that my chest measurement was 36 inches. How could a man with a chest like that fight the Leviathans like Dara Singh or King Kong? That's all they know about Wrestling.

Every kind of fighting has its special code. Take Jiu Jitsu, for instance. What do you know of Jiu Jitsu? Your idea of it is probably that it is an excellent excuse for not taking normal exercise. It gives you an aura of mystery, like Pranayam. One does Pranayam at 3 o'clock in the morning. That is, at a time when there will be nobody to watch you.

I know all about Jiu Jitsu. Ages ago, in my first youth, I practised it at home, and found it most useful for domestic purposes. It is the only way to solve the problem of growing children and unreasonable wives. But there are chinks in the armour. If you didn't know them, Jiu Jitsu would be no good to you.

The *sine qua non* of Jiu Jitsu is that it Must Be In Self-Defence Only. Any man who forgets that will be asking for trouble. I had an uncle who learnt Jiu Jitsu to teach the hooligans of Calcutta a lesson. The mistake he made was in attacking them instead of waiting till *they* attacked *him*. He thought that over in the hospital.

Think that over. Imagine a Peshawari giant showering the choicest insults on you—quietly—without resorting to corporal measures. You can do nothing—absolutely not a thing—with Jiu Jitsu. It would not be "in self-defence" to up and twist his nose for him. That is what my uncle tried to do.

For, the "self-defence" would then be *his* part of the performance, and then where would you be?

A man can give you a hundred varieties of trouble and yet offer you no chance of exhibiting your prowess in Jiu Jitsu—*so long as he does not touch your person*. It is, for instance, no good against a garrulous *but* non-violent wife. That, exactly, is the reason why women are advised to take to it. Just a trap for unwary husbands. Make a note of that.

The thing to do is to make the wife give the first blow. The physical gambit must be hers. That moment, she loses all chance of converting you into the jelly she was looking forward to. But she will not. Not a Jiu Jitsu woman. She just keeps on baiting you with the thing she calls her tongue—till you forget yourself—and the first Rule of Jiu Jitsu.

Wrestling is different. I cannot give the whole secret away, but I will allow you just a peep through the curtain. I know I am 36" round the chest. And yet, I had the temerity to call these "Men-mountains" to a show-down. Was I asking for murder? I was not. It is not the "chest" which does it.

There are other things.

Briefly, it is the "eyes" which have it. Anybody who has watched a wrestling contest must have noticed the exchange of affectionate glad-eyes between the battlers during the first quarter. This *must* be done, or you are a saphead. The overtures must be there. *In fact, the match is practically decided within the first 15 minutes.*

I attended one match in which the parties went on with the overtures for an hour and a half and *then went home*. Neither found an opening in the other's guard, and so there was nothing to be done. Neither body was touched. It was all done according to the Rules, and the crowd roared their approval of the display of Science.

It is like chess as it was played in King Akbar's time. They usually called out "Check" with the third move those days.

The opening gambit in wrestling is just like that. You read the enemy's next move from the twitching of an eyebrow or the twiddling of a thumb. Every twitch and every twiddle tell a story. And for every twitch and twiddle, there are counter-twitches and counter-twiddles. The masters simply watch out for the familiar signs and respond with counter signs.

As I said in a previous article, it is not the 12 seers of *atta*, or 2½ seers of almonds or 5 seers of ghee which do it. You have to study the Science of Expressions. And if, after having mastered it you can put up the right expression at the right moment—what can a chest of 58 inches do?

Wrestling, I assure you, is not a question of pure muscle at all, but only of the mind. If you do not believe me, try to recall the Gama-Zbysco match, will you? Zbysco rushed while Gama was thinking. And Zbysco paid for the *faux pas* by being stretched flat by Gama in half a split second.

But I will say no more. I think I have said too much already.

# WHEN STUDENT GAVE JOLT TO GANDHIJI IN LONDON

## New Light On His Daily Life

## HOW WOMEN MOULDED HIS OUTLOOK

**IN his publication entitled "My Days with Gandhi" just published in Calcutta, the author, who served as Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary in Bengal during the period which began with Gandhiji's journey from Delhi to Bengal in October 1946 and ended with his martyrdom in January, 1948, discusses the subject in a separate chapter. In many respects this period stands out as the most critical, and certainly the most dramatic phase of Gandhiji's great and eventful life.**

**By Prof. Nirmal Kumar Bose**

**THE separation which took place between Gandhiji and myself was, as the reader will have observed, on grounds other than those which had led to his breach with either Parasuram or some of his intimate co-workers in Sevagram.**

The questions raised by the latter had been two. One was: Barring the needs of nursing in illness or other occasions of helplessness, may one needlessly appear in a nude condition before man or woman, if one does not belong to a society in which nakedness is customary? Secondly, should people of opposite sexes share the same bed, assuming that they were not husband and wife, or people openly living as such?

After the events of March 1947, although Gandhiji was in the midst of the devastation in Bihar and although threatening clouds were already breaking upon the political horizon of India, he felt it his duty to explain clearly his views on **Brahmacharya.** This led to a curious series of article in the Harijan of June 8, 1947 ('How did I begin it?'), June 15, 1947 ('Walls of Protection'), June 22, 1947 ('Who and where is God?'), June 29, 1947 ('Towards Realization'), July 6, 1947 ('A Perplexity') on the practice of continence. Readers did not know why such a series suddenly appeared in the midst of intensely political articles, but the roots lay in one of the most critical events of Gandhiji's personal life when he had to differ from those whom he respected greatly for their independence of opinion.

There are many who were close to Gandhiji and who knew about these happenings, but who, out of a fear of misrepresenting him, have thought it wise to leave out this portion of his life from any critical consideration at all. But the present writer has always felt that such an attitude is not justified. Perhaps away at the back of our minds there is a lurking belief that what Gandhiji did was not right; and, in an apparent effort at avoiding injustice to his greatness, we may perhaps decide to draw a veil over certain events of which we have personal knowledge. But this can only be achieved by sacrificing what I believe to be one of the most important keys to an understanding of the unique personality of our age

Even if we fail to approve of certain things, that is no justification for sitting in judgment over them and deciding, according to the stature of our small minds, what should or should not be said about Gandhiji. We can only bear testimony to what we have witnessed; and, in a spirit of utter truthfulness, describe it with the utmost fidelity possible. Perhaps we may be pardoned it we put our own construction upon events; but then the facts and the opinions must be clearly distinguishable from one another; so that when our age has passed away and many of the values for which we stand have been relegated to the lumber heap of history, men may have the means of knowing all that is possible about a man who once stood towering like a mountain above those who lived beside him.

### *GIANT BANYAN*

As I left Gandhiji in Bihar, I wandered for weeks from place to place, and constantly pondered over the experiences of my five months' lonely but very intimate association with Gandhiji. It gradually dawned upon me that although I had felt hurt by his overshadowing concern for the private welfare of individuals which occasionally led him to allow these concerns to interfere with his larger public interests, it had been wrong on my part to have expected an absolute abandon for any particular aspect of life at the cost of more humble ones. He was not like a star in heaven by which men guide their pathway in life and which professes neither love nor hatred for those who tread upon the earth with their weary footsteps. He was more like a giant banyan tree which rears its head high in the heavens, but which, at the same time, spreads its branches in all directions, and from those branches it throws down newer roots to grip the earth once more in its embrace.

This symbol of the tree, I felt, was more characteristic of the life of Gandhi than anything else. He stood in daily need of a contact with the earth of humanity from which he had sprung, and the sap of life which was thus gathered coursed through his veins and kept him evergreen.

**He would have been nothing without these roots which he dug into the earth; the barrenness of the titanic battle which he waged against political or social evils of tremendous magnitude would have otherwise dried up the sap of life which flowed within him.**

**A mere voyage in high heavens would have meant for him utter selfish indulgence from which his mind recoiled in horror. The earth with its lowly creatures was as much part of Truth for him as the high heavens with their immaculate dustlessness.**

**And when I gradually realized the truth of this, I appreciated the need which he felt for his sacred bath in the stream of earth-bound human life. I felt also how he was justified in his own way even while violently differing in either thought or action from his most trusted and loving comrades, who were undoubtedly right from their own point of view.**

### *ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN*

**This led me to enquire closely into the origin of Gandhiji's character and whatever little I achieved in this respect, is being presented here for what it may be worth.**

**The point which we should never permit ourselves to forget is that even when Gandhiji's associates failed to approve of certain things connected with him, yet the latter consistently held that his relation with members of the other sex was something 'sacred', and though he did not 'advertise' it, there was no 'secrecy' about it either. On February 3, 1947, again, Gandhiji had said, 'What he was doing was not for blind imitation. It was undoubtedly dangerous, but it ceased to be so if the conditions were rigidly observed.' Why then should we draw a veil over them even when we try to understand the uniquences of Gandhiji's personality? A bias never helps one to understand, even when it springs from a feeling of worshipfulness for one's object of study. It is better perhaps to err than not attempt at all, or start by censoring with the help of values which have mostly been picked up by us without question from the market place.**

**One can perhaps make the best attempt to understand Gandhiji's attitude towards womankind by a consideration of his relation with his mother. It is well-known what a deep influence this devoutly religious woman exercised over her son in his boyhood days. The love for saintliness, for hard vows and an unflinching adherence to them even in the midst of severe trials, in other words, a heroic devotion to high ideals, were all apparently imbibed by Gandhiji from the example of his mother's life. For these very traits in his mother's character had evoked the deepest admiration within his soul while he was yet very young.**

### *MOTHER'S ROLE*

**It is also well-known that before he started on a voyage for studies in England, it was at the instance of his mother that Gandhiji took a solemn vow before a Jain monk saying that he would never touch 'wine, women, and meat'. It was only then that he could secure the blessings of his mother in undertaking a journey which was still considered taboo for members of his caste.**

**Besides this, Gandhiji's relations with his wife whom he had married even at the age of thirteen also exercised a profound influence upon his life and opinion on the question of sex. An event of very great significance had taken place during the illness of his father when he was sixteen years of age. A little while before his father breathed his last, Gandhiji had retired to his own room where his wife lay asleep. Within a few minutes, a servant knocked at the door to announce that his father was no more. In profound sorrow he wrote later on how deeply ashamed and miscrable he felt. He ran to his father's room.**

**He saw that if 'animal passion had not blinded him, he should have been spared the torture of separation from his father during his last moment'.**

**Commenting on the event, he wrote again: "This shame of carnal desire even at the critical hour of my father's death....is a blot I have never been able to efface or forget, and I have always thought that, although my devotion to my parents knew no bounds and I would have given up anything for it, yet it was weighed and found unpardonably wanting because my mind was at the same moment in the grip of lust. I have therefore always regarded myself as a lustful, though a faithful husband. It took me long to get free from the shackles of lust, and I had to pass through ordeals before I could overcome it."**

### *BRAHMACHARYA*

**It was in the year 1906, when he was 37 years of age, that he took the vow of continence or 'brahmacharya.' Ever since that date, his relation with members of the other sex was progressively 'purified' and he felt that he was becoming a fitter instrument for the practice of the highest virtues of non-violence. We may be permitted to assume that the repression of the sexual instinct was not only a means to a lofty end, but it was also the penance which Gandhiji voluntarily imposed upon himself for having proved untrue to his father during the last moments of his life.**

**Long afterwards, the question of Gandhiji's relationship with the other sex came up for some amount of hostile criticism; and, in order to explain his stand, he wrote several articles and also made some public statements, a few of which bear reproduction and analysis. In the Harijan of September 21, 1935, there was an article entitled 'A Renunciation', which is reproduced below in full.**

**'In 1891 after my return from England I virtually took charge of the children of the family and introduced the habit of walking with them—boys and girls—putting my hands on their shoulders. They were my brother's children. The practice continued even after they grew old. With the extension of the family, it gradually grew to proportions sufficient to attract attention.**

**'I was unconscious of doing any wrong, so far as I can recollect, till some years ago at Sabarmati and inmate of the Ashram told me that my practice, when extended to grown-up girls and women, offended the accepted notions of decency. But after discussion with the inmates it was continued. Recently two co-workers who came to Wardha suggested that the practice was likely to set a bad example to others and that I should discontinue it on that account. Their argument did not appeal to me. Nevertheless I did not want to ignore the friends' warning. I, therefore, referred it for examination and advice to five inmates of the Ashram.**

### *DECISIVE EVENT*

**'Whilst it was taking shape a decisive event took place. It was brought to my notice that a bright university student was taking all sorts of liberties in private with a girl who was under his influence on the plea that he loved her like his own sister and could not restrain himself from some physical demonstration of it. He resented the slightest suggestion of impurity. Could I mention what the youth had been doing, the reader would unhesitatingly pronounce the liberties taken by him as impure. When I read the correspondence, I and those who saw it came to the conclusion that either the young man was a consummate hypocrite or was self-deluded.**

**Gandhiji with his bag and baggage.**

**'Anyway the discovery set me athinking. I recalled the warning of the two co-workers and asked myself how I would feel if I found the young man was using my practice in his defence. I may mention that the girl who is the victim of the youth's attention, although she regards him as absolutely pure and brotherly, does not like them, even protests against them, but is too weak to resist his action.**

**'The self-introspection induced by the event resulted, within two or three days of the reading of the correspondence, in the renunciation of the practice, and I announced it to the inmates of the Wardha Ashram on the 12th instant.**

**It was not without a pang that I came to the decision. Never has an impure thought entered my being during or owing to the practice. My act has always been open. I believe that my act was that of a parent and had enabled the numerous girls under my guidance and wardship to give their confidences which perhaps no one else enjoyed in the same measure. Whilst I do not believe in a brahmacharya which ever required a wall of protection against the touch of the opposite sex and will fall if exposed to the least temptation, I am not unaware of the dangers**

**Continued on Page 23 Col. 5)**

# Last Look Round

**CONQUEST of Everest and the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II highlighted the news of the last week. The news of the ascent of the world's highest peak by E. P. Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norkay was announced on the eve of the Coronation as a gift to the Queen. Columns and columns have been written on both these events.**

The conquest of Everest has been hailed as the triumph of human spirit. It is in this light that one would certainly like to view the event. Kalidasa has described the Himalayas in the following words:

"Astyuttarasyam dishi devatatma, Himalayonama Nagadhirajah."

(On the north is the divine-souled Overlord of Mountains named Himalaya).

Himalaya has been considered through ages as the abode of the Gods of Hindu mythology. Ten earlier expeditions failed to scale the world's highest peak. It was Col. John Hunt's team that finally succeeded in its third attempt. The improved type of oxygen equipment which this expedition carried, is said to be the key to the success of Hillary and Tenzing. There were undoubtedly several other factors including the meteorological directions, wireless equipment, scientific food and clothing to stand the strain of the climb and ruthlessness of the killing icy weather. All these indicate more the triumph of science than of the spirit. The spirit consisted in the unrelinquishing perseverance with which they set at the tremendous task and overcame the difficulties. For that hats off to E. P. Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norkay!

## 'Coolie' Does It

HILLARY comes from New Zealand, that tiny Commonwealth Dominion, over a thousand miles east of the Goliath of Australia, the land of the Kangaroos. For decades New Zealand has been a perfect Welfare State, with Social Security for all its citizens from "cradle to grave." And for years on end when not under the stress of war preparations New Zealand was one of the four countries in the world which showed a surplus budget. That small land from which Hillary hails deserves better notice of the world for its achievements in its own little way.

Sherpa Tenzing Norkay is a Nepali, who is domiciled in India. He comes from a class which is given to mountain labour, including the portering for expeditionists. Tenzing himself began his career as a porter with one of the expeditions and with a happy break turned a mountaineer. Tenzing, therefore, hails not merely from the porter class but from the country—India—which has been termed the "Land of the Coolies" by the whites.

**Tenzing being one of the two who were the first to reach the top of Everest proudly demonstrates that with opportunity even a porter or "coolie" can vie with the best of men—and best of white men at that. Everest has thus been the equaliser of the achievements of the races from countries wide apart on the face of the globe.**

## Solemn Pledge

QUEEN ELIZABETH at her coronation took the oath 'to govern the peoples.... of her possessions and territories.... according to their respective laws and customs." In her Coronation day broadcast the Queen spoke of the "vast regions and varied people to whom I owe my duty but there has also sprung from our island home a theme of social and political thought which constitutes our message to the world....

**"Parliamentary institutions, with their free speech and respect for the rights of minorities and the inspiration of a broad tolerance in thought and its expression—all this we conceive to be a precious part of our way of life and outlook.**

During recent centuries, this message had been sustained and invigorated by the immense contribution in language, literature and action of the nations of the Commonwealth overseas.

**"It gives expression, as I pray it always will, to living principles as sacred to the Crown and monarchy as to its many parliaments and peoples. I ask you now to cherish them—and practise them too; then we can go forward together in peace, seeking justice and freedom for all men," said the Queen.**

If these words are true, the young Queen must make history. This is the British way of life to which the peoples of the world do pay unstinted homage. And its translation into practice, "justice and freedom for all men" under their own parliament, is the oath by which the Queen stands. The coloured races of South Africa, the Kikuyus of Kenya, the multiple races of the Malaya archipelago, the Gold Coasters and Nigerians all demand justice from the British Crown and Monarchy and freedom for all men, irrespective of colour or creed. The British way of life—Parliamentary rule, respect for the rights of minorities and broad tolerance—if translated into practice in all territories and possessions of the Queen, will make her one of the greatest personages in the golden pages in the history of the world.

## Political Everest

India as a Republic outside the British Commonwealth, with which she may have treaty ties, hails the Queen before whom the deadset Blimpish Imperialistic prejudice against the subject races, personified in Britain's present Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, rises like the till-now-unconquered peak of Everest, the world's highest and awe-inspiringly defiant. But the young Queen is the proud daughter of George VI, who during his short regime, had the credit of relinquishing the "Brightest Jewel" in the British Crown—India—and giving freedom to Burma and Dominion Status to Ceylon, to speak only of Asian nations. Keeping up her father's tradition, though it is a Himalayan task, Elizabeth II during her lifetime should strive to scale the Everestian heights of bringing the British 'way of life' to all the peoples of her territories and possessions and fulfil their demands of justice and freedom to *all* men. This ambition, with the rapid progress of civilisation all round, if handled politically, would not go unfulfilled. If a Sherpa from "Coolieland" given the opportunity, could scale the Everest, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and her Dominions and territories, need not be disheartened at the bleak prospect of inclement political weather, nor be bogged down in the morass of the ruling class prestige, in her attempt to go forward together in peace, seeking justice and freedom for *all* men, irrespective of colour and creed.

The world looks up with great expectation to the scaling of this political Everest by the young Queen of England. And the day she succeeds will be written in letters of gold in the pages of history.

## BattleOfBeetRoot

TALKING of peace outside the British Empire — between the East and West — latest reports from London say that Sir Winston Churchill told the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference of his intention to fly to Moscow for personal "curtain-raiser" talks with the Russian Premier Malenkov. The Big Three talks at Bermuda are likely to be delayed until France settles her new Government.

Rentiers (small farmers) rule France is an age-old truth. Even Rene Meyer's Government seems to have toppled down in the battle of beet root. The farmers were up against Meyer's Government because he wanted to curtail their privilege of manufacturing alcohol from surplus beet root. He wanted to impose new taxes on liquor and reduce the number of village bars to one for every 400 persons. A similar scheme is said to have brought down the Pinay Government. The number of farmers entitled to distilling rights has risen to three million from 2,26,000 in 1916. Many sublet their lands to relatives to make their own alcohol. All this alcohol is not for drinking. Much goes to industry and even to run cars. But the state is pledged to buy quantities at above the world market prices and this costs the Government £30 million annually. Mayer's move to save the state all this expenditure was one of the reasons which brought his Government's downfall. Now Mendes-France, who is described as Cripps of France has also failed to succeed.

## Need For Change

IT was a well-known custom in India, that whenever a respectable guest or invitee went to the court of a ruler, he was presented with a piece of valued cloth. This custom was not confined merely to courts and kings. Even men in lesser spheres of life presented their guests with an 'uparna' or what is known as an 'upper garment' or a turban. This was the traditional way of greeting and expression of cordial feelings.

But times have changed. There are addresses galore to ministers and Congress leaders all over the country. Garlands are today the way of expressing their joy at the visit and their way of tribute to the guest. And Congressmen have now naturally taken to presenting leaders with yarn garlands. Last week according to a message from Poona the Congress President, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had informed Shri Devakinandan Sharma, President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, that if cloth is woven out of the yarn garlands presented to him during his recent tour of Maharashtra, he would make clothes out of that cloth and wear the same. Yarn garlands are product of human labour and often valuable labour at that. Shri Nehru's respect for the labour of his admirers who have contributed self-spun yarn for the garlands, must have prompted him to make the suggestion to the Maharashtra Congress chief.

This episode gives rise to the reflection whether it would not be better to revive the old custom of presenting the guest or distinguished visitor with a serviceable piece of cloth instead of yarn garlands, when these are to be the presents?

## Futile Ban

A LUCKNOW message says that according to an A.I.C.C. directive Congresmen are forbidden to join peace committees or conferences which are organised in the country. The directive, sent to all Pradesh Committees, further enjoins upon members of the Congress Party not to undertake any visit abroad for the purpose of attending any such meets.

These peace meets are mostly Communist-sponsored whether in India or abroad. But the Congress Party's Government has good diplomatic and other relations with both Soviet Russia as well as Red China, the latter of whom, it is trying to bring into the United Nations fold. Including the Congress President, Shri Nehru, many members of the Party have great admiration for the achievement of both the countries. In fact India's Health Minister is at the moment on a visit to the Soviet Union for studying the Health Administration of that country.

When this is the attitude of the Congress Government of the country, why should the A.I.C.C. go out of its way and put a restrictive ban on the freedom of action of members of the party in regard to Communist-sponsored peace meets in India or abroad one does not understand. If Communism is to gain momentum in India, it won't depend on the conversion of Congressmen. It has the vast field of labour, agrarian and industrial, where it can work and attempt to achieve its aim. The A.I.C.C.'s directive to its subordinate bodies seems to be more McCarthian and as futile as King Canute's order to the waves of the ocean.

# Towards Better Relations

# Indo-Pak

**BY Mobarak Saghar**

**IN pre-partition days, there was a clause in the Government of India Act under which a person could be brought from outside the legislature to fill a Ministerial post, provided he was elected to the legislature within six months of his appointment. This was strictly a concession to tide over an emergency.**

**But in Pakistan, since independence, this emergency provision has been brought into use so frequently that it has become a rule rather than an exception. Or, maybe, the country is perpetually in a state of emergency!**

Prime Minister Mohammad Ali confessed at a recent meeting that the practice of appointing non-legislators to Ministerial posts was widespread in Pakistan. He cited the cases of Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Sardar Abdul Rashid and Feroz Khan Noon, Chief Ministers, respectively, of Sind, N.W.F.P. and West Punjab. These men were not members of their respective provincial legislative assemblies at the time of their nomination to Ministerial jobs and are not yet.

**Neither was Mohammad Ali himself a member of the Pakistan Legislature when he took charge as Prime Minister.**

There is one more thing which the Prime Minister should have admitted. It is this. It has become quite common for a Minister or a high official, dismissed for his inefficiency or dishonesty, to secure an equally important or even higher position in another department or province.

### OLD GANG AGAIN

The world knows, or so it has been told, that the shake-up of the Nazimuddin cabinet was due to its inability to handle the worsening food situation and falling trade, and because of its failure to forge a sound industrial policy. But a majority of the dismissed Ministers have been included in Mohammad Ali's cabinet, too, where again they are in a majority.

Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Food Minister in the Nazimuddin cabinet and responsible for the food crisis which was the main cause of the dismissal of the cabinet, is now the Chief Minister of Sind, a province which is one of Pakistan's granaries.

The country, at last, had a policy declaration from the Prime Minister, though a keen observer fails to see in it a practical solution to the nation's major problems. The masses have been fed on promises and fancy schemes for six years without an appreciable improvement being made in their conditions.

The new Administration has decided to reduce the retail price of "atta" from six annas to five annas and three pies per seer and that of "maida" from ten annas and six pies to ten annas and three pies per seer. Couldn't those who are able to buy at the reduced rates spend a pice or two more? Is this the way to satisfy the masses?

### INDO-PAK RELATIONS

The question of the release of political prisoners has remained unanswered. There is much ado about Pakistan's new foreign policy or "peace offensive". In fact, it is not new. Negotiations for a Nehru-Nazimuddin meeting were under way before Mohammad Ali came into power. The latter has, however, wisely continued the negotiations and has even given an impetus to them which fact, of course, stands to his credit.

All honest people of the subcontinent genuinely desire the success of the Nehru-Mohammad Ali talks, because they realize that the progress and prosperity of both the countries depend upon mutual good relations. There are, no doubt, still some people in Pakistan, just as there are in India, who believe that the disputes between the two countries can be settled only by war. But the vast majority is anxious for the success of the renewed efforts for peace.

Kashmir, canal waters and evacuee property are three major disputes between India and Pakistan. Free travel between the two countries is regarded as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the other disputes. The abolition of the passport and visa system and the consequent free contacts between the two peoples are expected to help create a better atmosphere. A friendly relationship might be established at the "grass roots" which even the men in power in both countries would find it hard to resist.

### ABDUL QAYUM ACTS

The new Pakistani Cabinet is far from being a body intent on working as a team. The former Frontier Province dictator, Abdul Qayam Khan, is not satisfied with his new job. It is stated that he was ordered to vacate the provincial "gaddi" as he had gained too much strength to be safe for the Centre.

Two reasons are given by the political analysts for the removal of this powerful satrap to the Centre—(1) to get rid of a powerful rival in an important province and (2) to discredit him at the Centre. Already the Bengali-Frontier axis which emerged from the unholy alliance between Abdul Qayum Khan and Governor Shahabuddin (brother of ex-Premier Nazimuddin) has been weakened. It is strongly rumoured that the Governor will also soon quit the province.

However, Qayum Khan, at least partly, succeeded in retaining his control over his home province. After the inspired representations by the people of the province that the Khan was indispensable and should not be dislodged, had failed, the Khan secured the right to nominate his successor. In this last official act as the provincial chief, he gave another kick to democracy which had been at his mercy since long, by nominating the Inspector-General of Police for the post of Chief Minister.

Abdul Qayum's choice of the Frontier Province as the first to be visited by him after his elevation to the Central Cabinet was an assurance (or, warning) that not only his heart was still with his province but even physically he was always available to it!

The Karachi Government is wishfully hoping that Abdul Qayum, a self-propagandist and a glib talker, would promise too much to the people and later find it impossible, owing to the non-co-operative Government machinery, to fulfil his promises. Besides in his anxiety to show himself as a strong man, he would antagonize most of the

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

# The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

# Time To Start Afresh

## ELIZABETHANS IDEAL FOR NEW COLLECTORS

**The Coronation series issued by countries that are part of the British Commonwealth of Nations is undoubtedly the highlight of the current year. The issue of this long—and fortunately inexpensive—set of stamps will greatly benefit the hobby, for it will attract a large number of 'outsiders', a fair proportion of whom will become firm adherents of philately.**

**The current Coronation set appears to be all things to all men. Most people have heaved a sigh of relief that the face value of the complete series for all the Colonies comes to rather less than ten rupees. Sections of the trade have, on the other hand, taken a dim view of the low face value, since the margin of profits is naturally reduced.**

My own view is that the low face is a blessing since a good many non-collectors will buy the set merely for its 'souvenir' or curiosity value, then later take to the hobby; if the face had been anything over a pound it could not possibly have interested the non-collector, and therefore it would have been useless from the point of gaining converts to philately.

This is a good time for ex-enthusiasts to pick up philatelic threads where they left them off. Modern philately is all too often a cumbersome business, and keeping abreast of new issues is virtually impossible. But for those who 'used to gather stamps when kids' this is a wonderful opportunity to get in at the very beginning of a group with tremendous potentialities.

The general body of collectors neglected the Edwards and the George V issues because of the preponderance of 'Key-plate' designs and the lack of attractice subjects. Even the Centenary sets of the thirties were grossly ignored until the stamps became obsolete, with the result that market prices were soon ten and twenty times over face. When those who missed the bus attempted to make good it was too late.

### Neo-Georgians

**The force of circumstances, rather than deliberate neglect, kept many away from the neo-Georgians. The chaotic war years kept men away from their collections, and when they laid aside their uniforms it was only to find that in their absence hundreds of scarce war-time printings had experienced phenomenal rises.**

The specialists in George VI issues—and their number was legion—helped skyrocket many items that, strictly on quantities issued, were fairly common. Once again those who had missed their chance could not hope for completion when dozens of places had 'obsoletes' worth several pounds per set.

But for those who find the whole world bulky and the previous issues of the Empire out of reach, the Elizabethans are just the thing. Several of the Colonies are 'staggering' their new issues, so that those wishing to build up a complete collection of the new reign stand more than an even chance of achieving their ambition.

Going about the task haphazardly is of little use. Every one of the smaller colonies should be obtained—mint is simpler—the moment they are put on sale. The larger colonies can usually be left till later. Large quantities from these territories come in on commercial mail and at first the price for used will be about the same level as for the mint, if not higher.

**What has been said in the last paragraph holds good even for some of the most popular groups, such as the West Indies. In the case of the more populous islands, such as Jamaica and British Guiana, there are bound to be large accumulations of used stamps below face, since a large volume of trade is carried on between these places and the rest of the world. Too many collectors make the mistake of paying fancy prices for used materials when a little patience would have got them ten times the quantity of stamps at a fraction of the price.**

### Mint V. Used

There is, however, a distinction to be made between regular definitives from the large colonies and special commemorative issues, which are certain to be good property. Used Coronation sets, for instance, will command a better market than the mint which almost every collector of British Colonials will have obtained ready-made from his dealer.

'Collecting by Reigns' seems to have become an accepted feature of philately, and there is no better start for the Elizabethan series than a complete collection of stamps issued before the Coronation and showing Elizabeth as a baby princess, as the Heiress Presumptive and—finally—as the Queen. Newfoundland, Canada, Malta, various South African possessions and Australia have featured several attractive portraits of the new Queen and members of her family on their stamps.

**The vast majority of these stamps are still very easy to obtain, but as time goes on they will definitely be in short supply, since they will be essential for any complete Elizabethan collection, In this case the price will stiffen considerably, and the time to fill up gaps, particularly in the scarcer items, such as Newfoundland—is NOW.**

Many of the old timers bemoan the fact that the day of errors and varieties' is over Ask any of the frustrated George VI specialist who have missed some of the fabulous errors that have crept into this group and he will testify that mistakes can, and do, occur despite the perfection of modern printing techniques. In the very nature of things errors of any kind cannot be frequent, but the possibility is always there to lend zest to the chase. Quite a respectable number of 'retouches' and other printing flaws exist in the neo-Georgians, and there is no reason whatever why the same should not be the case with the stamps of Elizabeth, so there is also scope enough for 'flaw-fans' to get out their magnifiers and get busy.

### Contrast

**What about the financial aspect of the George VI issues? Will prices remain as firm as ever or will there be a recession? If the past is any guide, there is sure to be a marked fall in these stamps for a year or so; this fall will not be a sign of any permanent unpopularity of the stamps, but due merely to the fact that the general body of collectors will be too intent on acquiring the issues of the new reign to be particularly bothered about filling up the gaps in their collections of the old.**

But after a few years prices will find their true level, and the event will be marked by upheavals of various kinds in the catalogue. Current lists are often based on a 'face' system rather than on the scarcity of individual items in a set. The levelling hand of time will alter all that, and odd values, scarce little pieces which were current only for a short time, and all the other odds and ends that make up philately will register a marked advance. In the long run, collectors will demand—and obtain—a good many items at various slices off 'official' Stanley Gibbons Catalogue ratings.

### Many Changes

In the long run it is scarcity that—more than any other single factor—determine the price of a stamp. By this norm many of the more 'popular' Georgians will drop and others, currently suffering neglect, will come into their own. No hard and fast rules can possible be laid down, but there are signs that perforation varieties, in particular, will drop in the years to come, since it is highly improbable that the Elizabethans will be perforated on dozens of different gauges, as happened with the war-time Georgians and there will consequently be a drop in their popularity.

Modern pictorial issues provide a field day for the 'thematic' collector, and the few definitive sets which have already been released and the ones that are on their way show that the subject collector will have plenty of material to work on. In 'thematic' collections of the Empire, there need be no breaking up into various reigns, and the diverse pictorials of George VI and the forthcoming Elizabethans can be collected side by side.

**Birds, buildings, bridges, animals, historical figures, native races, ancient monuments, mythical subjects, local products and industries, forms of transport, crests and badges—these and many equally interesting 'themes' can be chosen.**

In many instances the designs of the old reign have been carried forward into the new, the only change being of the Royal portrait. These 'parallel' stamps can be taken as an out of the way theme. For those with a fondness for portraiture, here is a fine opportunity to form a small collection showing the different Royal portraits used on stamps.

### Many Portraits

**A fairly sizable philatelic history of the new queen can be built up from the stamps which have been issued by the Colonies and Dominions over the years. The items concerned range from the smiling baby who appears on the Newfoundland six cent light blue of 1932 to the newly crowned ruler shown on the Coronation set of the Colonies.**

Newfoundland, Britain's oldest colony, has provided collectors with an unusually complete portrait gallery, for in addition to the usual rulers' portraits, comparatively obscure members of the Royal Family have been shown. One of the most charming of the earlier stamps depicted the future Edward VIII. This stamp was issued in 1897, and by the time the special Coronation issue of 1911 rolled around, Edward had grown into the handsome young naval officer shown on the 3c value of the set.

A similar contrast can be shown by putting the Newfoundland 1932 and 1947 Elizabeth designs side by side. New Zealand has no very early portrait of the queen, but Elizabeth and Princess Margaret appear on the triangular Health stamps of 1943, and also on the 1944 'Healths'. A charming family group showing the young princesses along with their parents appears on the Peace issue of 1946.

Elizabeth is shown with Margaret in the 3d commemoratives issued when the Royal Family visited South Africa and neighbouring territories in 1947. The top value of the series shows the princesses in the panels with the Queen Mother and the late king in the central portion of the design. The Canadian 'Royal Visits' also feature the princesses (1c) and their parents (3c). The latest 'Visit' stamp of Canada features the new Queen and her Consort, the Duke of Edinburgh.

**As far as stamps are concerned, the new Queen is most 'photogenic', and very few, indeed, of the stamps showing her likeness can be said to be 'bad looking'. In most cases the designers of the various issues have done their job well, so that the portrait, as well as its balance with regard to the rest of the design has been well-nigh perfect.**

The few stamps mentioned in these notes are only a small part of a group whose possibilities cannot be clearly foreseen at the moment. It is very likely that many serious collectors will confine themselves almost entirely to Elizabethans, well on the cards that many will strive for, and actually achieve completion. Collectors who are 'free-lancing' at the moment could do worse than hitch their wagon to the star of Elizabeth.

## GARGANTUA SHOWN ON NEW STAMP

**France is putting out a new series of definitive stamps featuring characters from French literary masterpieces. The first item in the set is a 6 fr. stamp showing Rabelais' Gargantua. Date of issue was May 27th. The creator of the earthy giant has already been honoured on a stamp.**

## *Lundy Island Climbs On The Band-Wagon*

**LUNDY ISLAND is a name that is virtually unknown to the average collector. It is a tiny island off the coast of England which has, for the past several years, issued its own stamps. These issues fall in the 'local' category and therefore cannot find a place in a collection formed along conventional lines. The Lundy stamps, nevertheless, command a certain following in England, and from time to time surcharges and other varieties have made their appearance. The currency is the 'puffin', named after the sea bird which abounds on Lundy, and most of the issues of the place feature this quaint little creature.**

**The men in charge of the Lundy post office try and keep their fingers on the philatelic pulse, so to say, and their latest effort is a set of Coronation overprints on the current definitives. The stamps will never be catalogued and have no validity beyond their own shores, but they form an interesting sideline to the main Coronation group. Their cost is very modest and at least they are a good deal more sensible than the 'Roosevelt' stamps which various countries put out without any reason save their eagerness to grab from collectors while the going was good.**

## *"Pro Patria"*

Five values of the 'Pro Patria' series of Switzerland were due on June 1st. The low bears arms, the rest are landscapes.

5c. plus 5c. black and red, Arms of Berne. (Issued to mark the centenary of the admission of Berne to the Swiss Confederacy).

10c plus 10c green, View of Reuss River.

20c plus 10c. red, Sihl Lake.

30c plus 10c. brown, irrigations conduits in the Canton of Valais.

40c plus 10c blue View of Lake Geneva.

*

## Fr. Oceania

The French Oceanic Settlements have issued a stamp to honour the 50th anniversary of the death of the great painter Gauguin. Face value is 14 frs., and the stamp will remain on sale for six months.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE**

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. MADRAS.**

**TENDERS** are invited for immediate supply from ready stocks in India of Three Hundred feet black seamless pipe 10" Bore with standard couplings.

(2) Tenders should be addressed to the "General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Street, Madras-1" and should reach the office on or before 25th June, 1953.

(6448)

**NOTICE**

**APPLICATIONS** are invited from Acharyas or holders of equivalent degrees and graduates of Universities with Sanskrit as their optional subject for admission to Post Graduate classes in the Mithila Institute, Darbhanga by 1st July, 1953 on the prescribed form to be had of from the Institute on payment of Re. 1|- only. It provides free teaching, scientific training in the Methodology of Research and free accommodation in Hostel. A selected few will be given stipend.

(6458)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**TENDER NOTICE**

**SEALED TENDERS**, in the prescribed form, are invited for the production, within the current financial year, of short documentary films,—approximately 1,000 ft. long—for the Directorate of Information, U. P. Government, Lucknow. Those having experience of the work should please apply immediately to the undersigned. Last date for the receipt of tender-form is June 30, 1953. For further particulars and tender forms apply to the undersigned with an application fee of Rs. 5|- per application, through money or postal order, which will be unrefundable.

The Director of Information, U. P., reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

T. L. MAHENDRA,
Director of Information,
Uttar Pradesh.

(6459)

**INDIAN RAILWAYS**

**INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY (PERAMBUR.)**

No. ES|7

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE. Integral Coach Factory (Perambur), Aynaveram Madras 23, for the supply of Mild Steel Rail Clips Machined to suit 75 lbs. flat bottom rails over gantry girders in the workshop structures of the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, upto 3-00 p.m. on the 23rd June 1953. Approximate weight of rail clips required is 3.6 tons (4050 Nos.). The tender documents and drawings may be had from the above office on any working day from the 9th June 1953 (11-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. on Saturdays and 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m on other days) on payment of Rs 5|- per set which amount will not be refunded. Earnest money of Rs. 200|- should be deposited along with the tender in the manner specified in the tender documents.

(6460)


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## *Gadgil Backs Rajaji*

POONA, June 6 (PTI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, former Union Works Minister, today expressed the view that the question of free and compulsory primary education could be solved better by limiting the school hours to three every day.

Mr. Gadgil, who was addressing the annual general meeting of the Poona District Education Association, said that he had discussed the question with some of the leading educationists in the country and they were of the opinion that there was no harm in reducing the period to three hours in rural areas. The suggestion originally made by Mr. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Gadgil said, deserved consideration.

OOTACAMUND: Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, today expressed the hope that Hindi would become the "loving younger sister of regional languages and loving daughter of sanskrit", while laying the foundation-stone of the Nilgiris Hindi Prachar Sabha here.

## B.Sc. Courses At Ismail College

**GOVERNMENT TO MAKE ARRANGEMENT**

BOMBAY, Saturday.

(The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note, states: The Government of Bombay is making immediate arrangements for starting B. Sc. courses at the Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari (Greater Bombay).

The object of expansion of the college is to attract a larger number of students to bring down per capita cost and also to provide facilities to pursue the B.Sc. courses, which are at present denied to a large number of students after they have passed the Intermediate Science examination.

The college will be run in two shifts—the morning shift for the Arts students and the afternoon shift for the Science students.

To begin with, the science side of the college will be expanded in the stages commencing from the academic year 1953-54.

During the first stage (1953-54), while 20 additional students will be admitted to the Intermediate Science Class, Junior B. Sc. Classes in Mathematics (Principal) and Chemistry, Physics and Botany (Subsidary) will be introduced, 70 students being admitted to these classes.

B. A. (Special) course in Gujrati, with five students in the Junior B. A. Class, will also be introduced during the academic year 1953-54.

During the second stage (1954-55), Chemistry (Principal) and Zoology (Subsidiary) for the B.Sc. Examination will be introduced and 30 additional students each in First Year Science and Intermediate Science Classes and 82 students each in Junior B. Sc. and Senior B. Sc. Classes and five students each to the Junior and Senior B. A. Classes for Gujarati (Special) will be admitted.

## *Illegal Entry Into Ceylon*

***SHARP INCREASE SINCE MAY***

COLOMBO, June 6 (PTI): Illegal entry into Ceylon registered a sharp increase from the beginning of May, Mr. R. L. Arnolda, Immigration and Emigration Controller told PTI today.

During this period upto the break of monsoon, conditions were favourable for people to land on Mannar coast. Average weekly arrest increased to 170.

Upto now, this year, however, illicit immigration from South India to Ceylon was less by about 15 per cent as compared with last year's figures from beginning of May, namely, 210 weekly, Mr. Arnolda said.

He denied reports that illegal immigrants had been drowned while wading across shallows on to mainlands.

Government is expecting seven new highpowered launches from London for use in stemming the flow of illegal immigrants into this island.

***SENTENCE ON WITCH OF BUCHENWALD***

MUNICH, June 5 (Reuter): The De-nazification Appeals Court here today classified Isle Koch, 46-year-old red-haired "witch" of the Nazi Buchenwald Concentration Camp as a 'aajor Nazi.'

A penalty of two years in a labour camp and confiscation of her property up to 5,000 German marks was also imposed. But as she is already serving a life sentence and according to her counsel owns no property, the penalty was only formal.

**Four Cinema Houses Closed**

NAGPUR, June 6 (PTI): Four cinema houses in Madhya Pradesh have been sealed off by the authorities for failure to pay Entertainment Tax amounting to about Rs. 80,000.

The theatres closed by the Government, are situated at Nagpur, Raipur, Amraoti and Yeotmal.

# INDIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN HELD UP

## South African Emigration Authorities' Action

NEW DELHI, June 6 (PTI).

TWENTY-three Indian women and children who arrived in Durban on May 30 were not allowed to land for three days and ultimately 20 of them were permitted to land. They were asked to deposit amounts ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per head pending the scrutiny of their papers.

According to information available here, most of the passengers were from Bombay State. They were in possession of emergency travel documents and also prior permission to enter the Union from the South African Government. The Emigration authorities refused to look into their papers on the plea that it was a holiday for three days and the passengers were prohibited from landing. Later they were given temporary permits on furnishing deposits ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per passenger. All of them were wives of South African nationals of Indian origin. The passengers have been asked to establish their relationship to the satisfaction of the Emigration authorities before being given permanent entry permits.

In regard to three other women who were refused permission to land, they have been taken into police custody as prohibited emigrants. It was submitted on their behalf that they had the permission of the Government to enter the country and to get married. But the Emigration authorities refused to recognise as valid the Government permits. It is stated that one of the detained women was already married and was in fact accompanied by her husband who is a South African national. Unfortunately the couple failed to take with them a valid marriage certificate.

It would appear, according to informed quarters here, that these rigorous measure were being adopted in order to discourage the re-entry of Indian wives and children to their country of adoption.

## PAKHTUNS ARE THE HITCH

**In Pak-Afghan Relations**

KABUL, June 6 (PTI): Until Pakhtuns' right to independence was recognised there was no question of signing a treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Officially sponsored statements to this effect were published today in the Afghan press.

These statements were a reply to a speech made by Col. A. S. P. Shah, Pakistan's Ambassador in Kabul, on June 3 in which he had said the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were improving and he hoped a treaty of friendship between the two countries would be signed soon.

***GROSS OPPOSES TAFT'S SUGGESTION***

NEW YORK, June 6 (Reuter): Mr. Ernest Gross, former United States delegate to the United Nations, contested Senator Robert Taft's proposed policy of reserving a free hand to America in Asia, if Korean truce talks broke down.

"There is no room for retreat from the principles of the United Nations Charter and America should take the lead in strengthening the United Nations", Gross said here last night.

**Policeman Commits Suicide**

JALGAON, June 6 (HS): Usmanalli Mardanalli, a member of the armed police squad at Jalgaon, is reported to have committed suicide on Thursday night, by lying in front of a train.

Surprise is heightened by the fact, that Usmanalli belonged to a squad which was sent on duty outside Jalgaon at the time that the fatal tragedy occurred.

## NAGPUR HAS 116 DEGREES

### Highest So Far

NAGPUR, June 6 (PTI): Nagpur recorded a maximum temperature of 116 degrees yesterday, the highest so far of this summer. This was eight degrees above normal several other places in Madhya Pradesh are also under a spell of heat wave.

With the delay in the onset of the monsoon, the Nagpur Corporation has announced further cuts in the already meagre water supply to the city from next week. At present, the city is getting water for an hour per day.

The Kanhan River which was supplying 7.5 million gallons of water daily is at present giving out only 1.5 million gallons from its sandy beds and the city's entire water requirements are drawn mainly from the two reservoirs Gorewara and Ambajheri tanks, which are also fast drying up due to evaporation by intense heat.

The Gorewara and Ambajheri at present hold 140 million and 180 million gallons of water and 2.5 million and two million gallons respectively are daily drawn from them.

"The absence of news regarding break of monsoon is causing great anxiety," said a press not issued by the Corporation and added: "as there are no indications of a few good showers in the catchment areas of Kandhan and Pench rivers within a fortnight we have to plan the supply in such a manner that we could hold on till the end of this month."

**25 Die Of Sun Stroke In M.P.**

NAGPUR, June 6 (UPI): Twenty-five persons died of sun stroke in the State, according to reports received here from various parts.

Four persons died in the city of Nagpur yesterday when the temperature registered 116 degrees — perhaps the highest in India on the day.

**Five Die Of Sun Stroke**

CHAIBASA, June 6 (PTI): Five persons died of sun stroke here on Tuesday last.

There is acute scarcity of drinking water in Singhbhum district.

## BHOPAL SEALS BORDER

**To Check Entry Of Criminals From M.B.**

BHOPAL, June 6 (PTI): About 70 high police officials from all over the state meeting here yesterday decided to "virtually seal" a 45 mile area bordering Madhya Bharat against infiltration of criminals from across the border.

The conference decided to post armed pickets a distance of every five miles and equip the whole area with a mobile wireless unit.

The conference reviewing the crime position in the State felt that while there had been an appreciable decrease in number of crime during the last five months as compared to the corresponding period last year, the situation was 'not satisfactory' in areas bordering Madhya Bharat.

The conference was convened by Inspector-General of Police Mr. S. N. Aga.

# Between You And Me

## By Me

EVEN in the midst of the atomic age, many in India look to planets, oracles, omens and auguries for success. Opening recently a major power project, Pandit Nehru castigated astrologers as "do nothing" and declared that action and planned activity alone would enable our country to raise to her full stature. The astrologers' grouse against Pt. Nehru has been that he chose a wrong date for D-Day, and that the country would have been saved the bloody aftermath of the Partition, had he planned with the planets. Despite Pt. Nehru's crusade against astrologers, soothsayers and 'other-worldly" peddlers, there are many in Congress ranks, and even in the Cabinet, who watch the stars or read their palms with Cheiro's Manual for "something to turn up."

* * *

On Sunday last week when I had been to a dance recital scheduled to begin at six in the evening, there was a delay of fifteen minutes for the starting of the programme, and it was explained that the delay was necessitated to avoid "Rahu Kalam". On Monday last when the Andhra legislators met in Madras for the fateful choice of a capital, at 9 a.m. official proceedings began ten minutes behind the scheduled time, as "Rahu Kalam" intervened. Astrologically, "Rahu Kalam" is declared to be inauspicious and it lasts 90 minutes every day, the hours varying from day to day. This is very religiously observed in Andhra, Kerala, Tamilnad and some other provinces of India.

Even rationalists start planning with the planets and finally allow a free hand to the planets to plan for them. The doctrine of "pre-destination" is inherent in Indian mind and people usually, out of a sense of frustration, resign themselves to Karma or Kismet. But a true Karma Yogi does not gaze at the stars for inspiration and goes on with performing his duty, from a sense of duty and irrespective of consequences. "Yours is to do, and not to anticipate the fruits thereof" runs the adage in Bhagwat Gita. It was in this spirit that Gandhiji launched his Non-Co-operation, Satyagraha and "Do or Die" campaigns. He did not consult astrologers to fix his timetable. He faced the might and main of the planetary and human forces that were ranged against him, with the heart and chivalry of a Sir Galahad. And when he triumphed at last, he was more subdued than elated.

Tenzing and Hillary, the Everest heroes, did not consult the planets in their uphill task. They depended on their lung power, nimble foot and the latest oxygen equipment for breaking the "snow curtain," and Weather befriended them in the crucial moment. Everest is not for those who rest on the stars for their future.

* * *

Astrology haunts the Indian mind from the cradle to the grave. At birth, the horoscope is cast, which is often consulted at the time of matriculation, graduation, employment, promotion, marriage and other major events in life. It would look as though the course of man has already been charted by planets and his duty is only to keep to the track. If this happens to be the case, humanity would not have yet emerged from the Stone age stage.

The exercise of free will, the right to freedom of action and the impact of volition, militate against the "pre-determined" course alleged to have been set for man by the planets. So the liberation of humanity starts with the "D-Day" of the mind of man from the fetters of planets and starry influences. Just as Satan preferred "to reign in hell than serve in Heaven", Ravana of the Puranic times enslaved the planets and made them his servants, though his downfall was ultimately brought about by the infiltration tactics of Saturn and conjoint sabotage of the other planets. Since then, science has made rapid headway and the influence of planets in shaping the destiny of humanity has begun to wane.

* * *

During the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, scientists thought in terms of a 50-mile Space Station to televise and telecast the crowning event throughout the world. American strategists and scientists have paper plans for a Space Station thousand miles above the earth to "contain" Communism. The flight to the moon is already in the blue print stage and many dare devils are reported to have reserved their berths for the flight to the moon and beyond. Planetariums are surveying Mars for aerial bombardment. Far from the planets influencing the destiny of mankind, the time seems to be fast coming when man himself will set foot on the planets. Instead of man hitching his wagon to the stars, the planets will, ere long, feel the effects of the handiwork of man. Thus, in place of our observing "Rahu Kalam", the planets will be forced to observe "Manushya Kalam". This is the vision of the future as envisaged by the march of science. Man holds the destiny of future in his own hands and may become the destiny-maker of this good earth.

* * *

Though Mr. Prakasam and Andhra legislators avoided "Rahu Kalam" when deciding the future Andhra capital, events have not moved propitiously. Even the rank and file of the Congress have started a revolt against the choice of Kurnool as the Andhra capital. Congressmen and Praja Socialists have chosen Kurnool near Hyderabad, anticipating that the Nizam's State will be disintegrated and that Kurnool can be used as a "jumping-off ground" to Hyderabad. But Telengana is on the brain of Communists and they are fighting for Vijayawada as capital for a final "underground" link-up with Telengana. The Communists do not look to the stars, but to their "cells" for their poltical campaign. Thus the battle has started between the "stars' 'and "cells" and it is difficult to forecast whether Prakasam's stars or Com. Reddy's "cells" will ultimately sway the decision.

* * *

Solar cookers are already in the market. Synthetic rice and synthetic milk are on their way. These discoveries forebode a revolution in our culinary and kitchen craft. If solar cookers are brought down from Rs. 80 to a reasonable level, they will prove a boon to the housewife. It is stated that it will take 25 minutes to prepare rice and vegetables in Bombay, while the same can be done in 15 minutes at Delhi. Even this time lag can be overlooked, as solar cookers will relieve the city of dust and smoke nuisance. The ideal time for cooking is said to be noon and this may ultimately mean that every office will have to run its own canteen. This may also usher in an era of community kitchens.

The possibilities of tapping solar energy are great. It can be harnessed to the benefit of mankind. Russia is reported to have manufactured giant mirrors and reflectors to run the helio-laboratory. Solar water-heaters and boilers are used in public services catering to the workers of the Turkmen Canal. Special reflectors have been designed for medical purposes. There are also solar furnaces. In Tashkent, an installation with a mirror ten metres in diameter, produces considerable amount of steam. A solar installation, with solar furnace and evaporators, has been developed for distilling salt water, and it is reported to be working satisfactorily. A solar refrigerating machine produced ice on an experimental scale last year..

* * *

The Russian experiments envisage great possibilities for India with the vast tropical regions. Our coal supplies are not inexhaustible and we are notoriously short in liquid fuel. Solar energy is abundant if only we are able to tackle it to run our machines. With a network of national laboratories functioning in India, solar cooker is only a token of bigger things to come.

* * *

Solar cooker is an experiment in the right direction. The problem of mechanisation of industries is beset with many difficulties in the context of the full employment of a growing population. The Huei Dam in China is reported to have employed a million men for its construction. India also will have to follow the Chinese model to utilise her vast resources of man-power. Unplanned mechanisation will upset social economy, if it leads to the displacement of workers by machines. The recent controversy between the mills and the handloom industry brings into glaring light the need for providing jobs for a growing population. Hence mechanisation and industrialisation of the Western type, which are aimed to cover shortage of human labour, are unsuited to Indian conditions. Though India is a Welfare State, there is no provision for doles or gratuitous relief for the unemployed. So machines should be utilised as far as possible to employ maximum hands, and not to displace them. In this respect, India has to develop her own technique of industrialisation to eliminate idle hands, which will ultimately prove a menace to the peace and order of the welfare state.

* * *

In this context, the mechanisation of the bidi industry is fraught with grave consequences. At present, it is a cottage industry giving jobs to a million workers, who are mostly women. The Central Exchequer collects about Rs. 11 crores as excise duty annually on the tobacco consumed by the bidi industry in the country. A bidi worker makes about 2,000 bidis a day and earns on the average Rs. 3. The bidi factories are scatered in many centrally situated villages and in a few towns and cities. It is a cottage industry in a limited sense, that it is carried on in the villages and the product which is purely hand-made gives suplementary income to agriculturists and villagers at their door. At the same time the industry is capitalist-controlled, as nearly 200 big factory-owners control the major portion of Rs. 60 crores invested in the industry. In their mania for quick profits, the factory-owners are thinking of mechanisation which will increase production but will displace human labour. No wonder that Government has set its face against mechanisation of this type.

* * *

In big cities like Bombay, licence for the manufacture of bidis and sale of tobacco is usually given to widows as a measure of social welfare. Two types of bidi-making machines have come to the market, each with a capacity for manufacturing 10 to 15 thousand bidis per day. Thus one machine, on an average, will displace 12 workers and if mechanisation is allowed to have its free run, nearly a million workers will be in the streets. The first Five-Year Plan contemplates an investment of Rs. 700 crores to give employment to four more lakhs of workers in the industrial sector. Already the Socialists and Communists are crying that the unemployment figures are soaring, despite the fact that two years of the Five-Year Plan have passed. So the Government cannot ignore the displacement of settled labour for private ends.

This should prove a warning to inventors and industrialists to look to new fields where more human labour can be absorbed. To take an example, India can have a flourishing umbrella industry if only steel ribs can be manufactured for the same. The textile industry which is celebrating the centenary this year can manufacture fast colour cloth, instead of depending upon foreign imports. If the iron and steel industry can supply the hollow ribs, these can be turned into a profitable cottage industry where thousands can be employed. These are the highroads which enterpreneurs must cover if the private sector is to play its part in the rapid industrialisation of the country. Not only there should be decentralisation but there should also be co-ordination between the handicrafts and power-driven industry.

# TOO MUCH PLANNING BRINGS ON CHAOS

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

and Pecucht cultivating their Normandy farm.

The methodical idiocy manifested by the Socialist-Communist Party is seen at its best in "total planning", which is even more above the intellectual capacities and technical training of those who advocate it, than the country's resources are appropriate to their plans. When the plan was drawn up the planners forgot to include spectacle-frames and baby-linen. Fur-lined gloves and warm underclothing are sold in the spring, as are bathing-slips at midwinter. Just outside a large industrial town, acres of cauliflowers justify their name by sprouting into pretty blue blossom, BECAUSE NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO BUY THEM. At the same time, co-operatives and factory canteens are crying out for vegetables.

**An ambitious foundry exceeds its norm. The castings are piled up in the yard. When the time comes for delivery, no one knows who he is. The whole lot must be melted down again. If a man needs a spare part for a farm-tractor (which is also part of the plan), he must apply to ten different authorities, which are often unable to deliver as much as a button.**

### *PLANNING IN EXCELSIS*

To the West, the Federal Republic has, in eight years, risen from its ruins and built up a prodigious industrial strength.

**The East German People's Republic struggles amid the distress and confusion created by planning pushed to such an extreme that no one really knows where he is.**

Bureaucrats pullulate like mushrooms in a wood after an autumn storm. There are those of the ministries, of the districts, the clubs, the party, the trade unions, the Communist youth, the women's democratic movement, culture, sport and social security, to which must be added policemen and informers by the thousand.

Poverty to the East, relative prosperity to the West; such is one aspect of the problem of reuniting Germany.

To protect these incredible achievements, which in party jargon are called "conquests of Socialism", "national armed forces" have been organised. The recruits desert whenever they get a chance.

The authorities want to motorize them, but has no lorries nor any means of making them. Opposition and criticism are put down by terror. Those who protest are saboteurs or agents of the "class enemy", or else "Western imperialists." Those who are incorrigible and tired of waiting for an end that never comes, flee when they can. There are now so many of them that it looks as though the authorities in the East tolerate flight, if they do not actively encourage it.

But on the other hand they are trying to win over the young people to Communism. The "Kircheckampf", or religious persecution, which has been intensified over the past six weeks, is organised by the youth organisation which bears the name of "Frieie Deutsche Jugend" (Free German Youth). They are led by a Communist of the old guard, Erich Honnecker who was trained in Moscow. He is a member of the Central Committee, and has undertaken this persecution with the party's full approval. The totalitarian organization of Communist youth cannot tolerate the impact of the churches on the conscience of the young people.

Such are, without exaggeration, the broad lines of the real situation in the Soviet Zone at this moment when talks between President Eisenhower and the Kremlin are a possibility. Everything is going on as though events took place on two separate levels: on the one hand, Moscow's peace offensive and the possibility of a Four-Power Conference to settle the German question and reunite the country, and, on the other, an intense and brutal (though ineffective effort) by the Communist leaders for the internal and external consolidation of their "People's Republic", where Socialism is built by the only party in Germany, as the Russian Control Commission's newspaper "Taegliche Runschau" has pointed out in its eulogy of the Social-Communist Party.

The contradiction between the approach made by Moscow for the reuniting of Germany and the practical policy which the Soviet Union allows (the least that can be said) to go on in that part of Germany under its control is so flagrant that one has a right to wonder if it can be resolved.

# Towards Better Indo-Pak Relations

(Continued from Page 6 col. 4)

officials. Thus he would neither be able to satisfy the people nor make friends with the bureaucracy.

It is interesting that the shrewd Khan has fallen a victim to the trap. His fiery utterances are full of promises to some and invectives against the others. In the first week after his being sworn in as the Food Minister, he took drastic action against the depot-holders and civil supply officers. The boldest step ever taken by a Pakistani Minister against a "white" official goes to the credit of Abdul Qayum Khan. He took to task an English Under-Secretary in the Food Ministry by suspending him for allegedly accepting illegal gratification.

The Khan is determined to end corruption which is a laudable objective, but its success is uncertain in view of the unresponsive administrative set-up. The new Prime Minister, too, promises a better deal to the people but pleads for time before he can show any results. The Pakistani masses have waited in vain for nearly six years. The question is: How much longer will they wait?—I.N.F.S.

# BE LOYAL TO THE COUNTRY AND THE ARMY

## Rajendrasinhji's Call To N. D. A. Men

DEHRA DUN, June 6.

**"FROM tomorrow you will be come members of a brotherhood that has a code of honour and a sense of duty unequalled in any other profession in the world. See to it that your responsibilities and obligations to this brotherhood do not find you lacking in spirit or energy", said General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, C-in-C, Army, at the passing out parade of the Military Wing of the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun today.**

Referring to the future of the young men who passed out of the Academy, the C-in-C, said:

"This aspect of your future careers is so important that I will enlarge on some of the attributes expected of you at all times. Firstly, your loyalty to your country and the Army must be the dominating factor in your minds. Secondly, you must keep abreast of your profession and ensure that you keep pace with the invention of new weapons, and their effect on the application of military science. If the men you command respect your professional knowledge, they have confidence in your leadership and will follow you anywhere.

SENSE OF DUTY

"The third attribute is discipline and a high sense of duty. This, I know, must have been well-drummed into you at this Academy, but these attributes are so absolutely essential in an officer, that they cannot be overstressed. You, as officers, are expected to be, and must be, an example in these respects to those who are serving under you. Your actions will be studied and emulated by those you will command, and hence you can make or mar your unit or sub-unit by the example you set.

"I expect you at all times to be well turned out, whether you are in plain clothes or uniform, and to remember that as officers, we are never permitted to forget our manners and bearing—no matter, what the circumstances may be.

"Another most important consideration throughout your careers will be physical fitness. If you are not physically fit, you cannot be mentally fit and hence you will be a very weak member of our brotherhood. It is, therefore, essential that you keep yourselves fit and alert at all times. Let me tell you that there is NO better way of doing this than by playing games, and if you play these with your men you will be achieving two ends. Not only will you keep yourselves fit, you will also get to know the worth of your men very much better, and they will get to know your value to them; both of which are equally important. You must be the leaders of your men and, therefore, cannot afford to lag behind, through being out of condition.

OUT-DOOR LIFE

"I wish to see you more interested in out-door life—there is, I am sorry to say, a lack of it at the present time go out shooting, trekking, mountaineering, go in for games and pastimes that develop sound judgment, anticipation, quick decision and team work, because these are the very qualities that will make your Army careers a success.

"Yet another most important technique which you, as officers, must master is man-management. You must study those whom you are commanding and you must know how to get the very best out of them, willingly and wholeheartedly. This can only be achieved if you have gained their confidence and respect. Take great interest in their welfare; see that they are well fed, clothed and housed; and that they have had their leave. Learn all about them, their homes and their troubles, and see how you can help them to overcome their worries. In fact, make them feel that you are not only their commander, but also their friend, to whom they can bring their troubles, knowing full well that every effort will be made to put them right. At the same time, be an impartial and firm disciplinarian. You will then gain their confidence and their respect and they will never let you down either in peace or in battle.

DUTY TO PARENTS

You must NOT forget the part your parents have played in educating you and enabling you to stand on your own feet. They have borne a heavy financial burden on your account and now it is your duty to see that you are no longer a financial burden to them. Your emoluments are adequate if you live and behave wisely. Some of you may have private means, others of you may not be so fortunate and you can only blend together and work harmoniously in our brotherhood if you are considerate regarding each other's positions. To the fortunate ones, I would say 'Don't show off and splash your money about so that your brother officers, any how the more sensible ones, keep away from you and your activities, thus you will lose genuine friends and only collect spongers round you.'

"To those who are not so blessed with private means, I would advise NOT to try and keep pace with the activities of your opulent colleagues. This will only lead you into debt and pit-falls that go with it. Every one of you, therefore, has a duty to each other in this respect. Gentlemen, what I have said just now is vital for the very existence and harmony of our brotherhood.

"It is NOT possible for me to go through all the attributes expected of an officer—there are many more—honesty and integrity; a healthy ambition; the team spirit in all activities; confidence and fairness—to mention only a few. All are equally important, but today I would ask you to remember more particularly, loyalty, sense of duty and discipline, physical and mental fitness and a thorough knowledge of your profession, the achievement of which demands really hard work throughout one's Army career."

## 183 Cadets Get Commissions

### MILITARY WING PASSING OUT

A total of 183 cadets passed out this morning from the Military Wing of the National Defence Academy. They included 118 from the 11th Regular Course, 15 from the Second N.C.C. Course and 50 from the 5th Technical Graduates' Course. There were two cadets belonging to the Burma Army.

Wing Senior Under Officer Ombir Singh who will go to the Engineers' Corps was awarded the coveted Sword of Honour as well as the Gold Medal for being the best all-round cadet.

Among those present at the passing out parade were Shri Punjabrao Deshmukh, Agriculture Minister, Lt. Gen. Sant Singh, GOC-in-C, Eastern Command, Lt. Gen. Kalwant Singh, Acting GOC-in-C, Western Command, Maj. Gen. Tara Singh Bal, Maj. Gen. D. S. Brar, Maj. Gen. Mahadeo Singh and others.

OTHER PRIZES

The following other prizes were also awarded:

SILVER MEDAL: (Second in order of merit)—Junior Under Officer Surendra Varma.

POLLOCK MEDAL: (Best GC going to Technical Arm of Regular Course)—Wing Senior Under Officer Ombir Singh.

RAJPUTANA RIFLES GOLD MEDAL: (For tactics and leadership)—Senior Under Officer Faridoon Noshir Bilimoria.

DOGRA REGIMENT BOOK PRIZE: (For organisation and administration)—Sgt. Kenneth Joseph Gonsalves.

THE ORDNANCE CORPS BOOK PRIZE: (For scoring highest marks in academic subjects)—Junior Under Officer Keshao Shankar Pendse.

THE MILITARY ENGINEERS PRIZE: (Best GC commissioned into Corps of Engineers)—Wing Senior Under Officer Ombir Singh.

5TH TECHNICAL GRADUATES COURSE

SILVER MEDAL: (Best all-round GC of the Technical Graduates Course)—Urban Anthony Desouza.

2ND NCC COURSE: BOOK PRIZE: (Best all-round GC of NCC Course)—Junior Under Officer Hardip Singh Lalji.

## *Indian Choir To Tour Europe*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The choir of the Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation has received offers from European impressarios for a concert tour of Europe in 1955. This is the first time that Europe's impressarios have extended such an offer to an Indian group. Composed mainly of students and office-workers, the group was founded in 1947 by Victor Paranjoti, former Deputy Director General of All India Radio. In the short space of six years the choir has won an enviable reputation and the Organisation has become the largest musical body in India.

In Europe and the Americas such groups have the support of the State, and foreign tours are usually subsidised by the respective governments. In this instance the offers are from professional impressarios and the tour—apart from the musical side—presents formidable difficulties. The transport by air to Europe and back of more than fifty singers—many of whom are too poor to afford cold weather outfits—a two months' stay in Europe—all these must be faced and overcome.

But the Madrigal Singers have brought great credit not only to themselves but to their country, and some prominent businessmen are believed already to have promised their personal support.

## GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 12-year old girl residing at BDD Chawl, Delisle Road, Bombay is reported to have committed suicide last night. She is said to have poured kerosine oil on her clothes and set fire to them in a lavatory of the Chawl.

Babi Dhondu Dhabolkar, the girl, who was rushed to KEM Hospital for treatment of burns later died. The cause is not yet known.

## 'Chandravati' Towed Into Bombay Port

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian coastal passenger ship s.s. "Chandravati" was towed into Bombay this week after having been refloated on May 31 off Malwan, where she was beached for several weeks.

s.s. "Chandravati" is now expected to be put again on service between Bombay and Vengurla route after the monsoon.

The "Chandravati" is owned by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

## Alleged Thieves Caught

BOMBAY, Saturday.

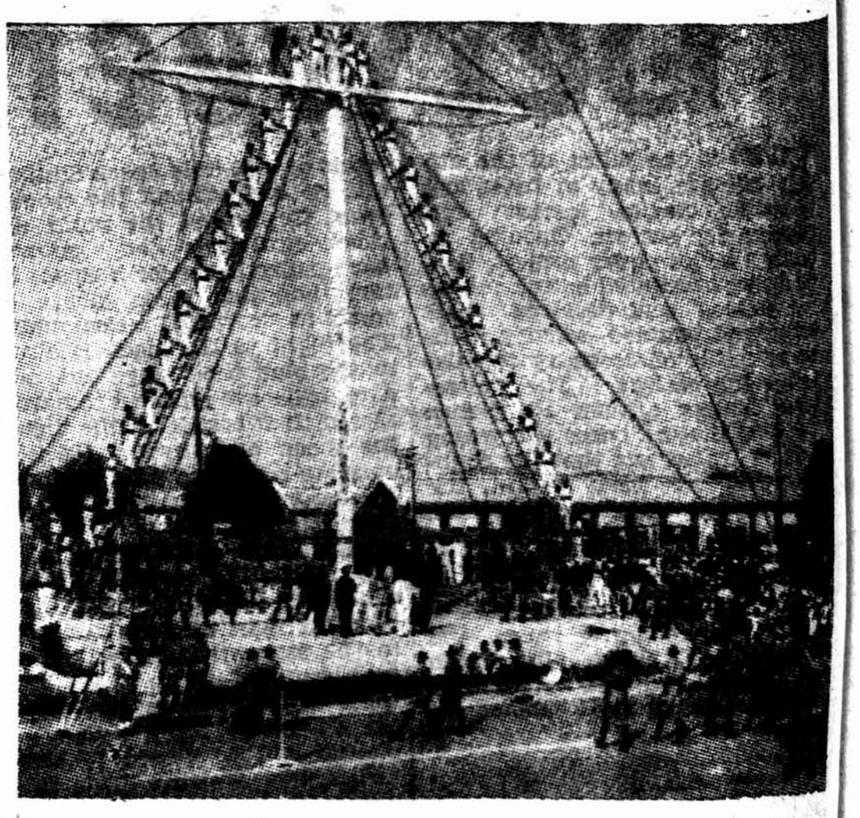
Two persons who are allegedly involved in a house-breaking and theft case at DeLisle Road were yesterday taken into custody by the Bombay CID.

The Detention of the Crime Branch told Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court today that stocks of dyes valued at Rs. 15,600 were removed from a store-room of Sitaram Mills Compound.

Latifkhan Rehmankhan and Akhtar Husein Rashid, the suspects were caught "red-handed" as they were allegedly trying to dispose of the property at "Chor Bazar" yesterday.

The accused were remanded into custody.

## CADETS MARCH PAST



**The passing out Parade of the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy was held at Clement Town, Dehra Dun on Friday. A view of the ceremony of Manning the Mast which was held at the end of the Parade. The Cadets are seen climbing the rope ladders on two sides of the Mast on the Quarter Deck while the Passing out Cadets are marching over the Quarter Deck in slow time.**

## COMPENSATION FOR W. PAK REFUGEES

## Gidwani Suggests Cash Or Short Term Bonds

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**DR. CHOITRAM P. GIDWANI, President of the All-India Displaced Persons' Association, said here today that the quantum of compensation and its form, as recently announced by the Government of India, were "unsatisfactory and disappointing" to the 50 lakh refugees who had to abandon their hearths and homes in West Pakistan.**

Dr. Gidwani who was addressing a press conference said that instead of all allotment of urban property the evacuee property in the country should be sold in the open market by auction and the proceeds be made available to the displaced persons in the form of cash or negotiable short-term bonds.

He said that he was opposed to the allotment of urban properties to the DPs on quasi permanent basis as the scheme was "impracticable and unworkable" and had been rejected by representatives of the DPs on more than one occasion in the past. If the properties did not find a ready market, he added, Government should take over the properties and advance cash to the DPs or issue bonds to them by way of compensation.

GRADED SCALES

Dr. Gidwani said that the scheme was also defective from the point of view of speedy disposal of compensation, in as much as the proposal of giving rehabilitation grant according to individual needs of claimants would involve elaborate inquiries and leave them open to the "whims and caprices of the Settlement Officers."

The Government had not contributed anything in cash for the DPs, except what it had already spent on rehabilitation, "contrary to the promises made" by responsible spokesmen in the past, the DP leader alleged.

He suggested that Government should formulate prescribed graded scales of compensation on the basis of the assessed claims on the line suggested by the Ministers and Secretaries' Conference and the Bakshi Tekchand Committee.

Dr. Gidwani also pleaded that until compensation was actually paid, "no coercive procedure" should be followed for the recovery of loans and rents due to the Government. He said that Government should place the landlords of Sind, Bahvalpur, Baluchistan and the Frontier Province (who have not been included in the scheme of compensation announced by the Government) on "higher priority list" immediately to enable them to secure early compensation, which could be paid partly by allotment of land and partly by cash and issue of bonds.

Later in the evening, Dr. Gidwani addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the Sindhi Seva Samiti at the C. J. Hall to explain the merits and demerits of the Government Scheme.

## Stores Purchase Body For Bombay

NEW DELHI, June 6: Shri S. N. Buragohain, Deputy Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, who is also Chairman of the Stores Purchase Committee, is leaving Delhi on June 9 to inspect stores establishments under the Ministries of Defence and Railways in Bombay and Poona with other Members of the Committee.

The Stores Purchase Committee will be in Bombay on June 10 and 11 and in Poona on June 12 and 13. The Deputy Minister will be back in Delhi on June 14.

## Cholera Spreads To Pandharpur Taluka

PANDHARPUR, June 6 (U.S.): Twenty fatal cases of cholera have been reported from Akluj, Velapur and Piliv villages of Malshiras taluka, in Sholapur district. The epidemic is also reported to have spread to the Pandharpur taluka, cases having been reported from Bhalvani village.

The sanitary conditions have further deteriorated due to drying up of the Chandrabhaga river, which now resembles a brook. Washermen and milkmen in the area, have started washing their clothes and cattle, respectively, in the river, thereby contaminating the entire flow.

## 'Phone Union Men Meet Krishna Prasad

BOMBAY, Saturday: A three-member deputation of the Bombay Telephone Workshop Union met the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Krishna Prasad, who is now in the city.

The deputation placed before Mr. Krishna Prasad, a number of points, including gratuity to workers.

Mr. Krishna Prasad is understood to have given a sympathetic hearing and promised to go into the grievances of the Union.

# City & Suburbs

## TODAY

Hinlu: Vaishakh II Vad 11 2009
Muslim: Ramzan 24 1372.
Parsi: Deh 9 1322.
Sunrise: 6-01 a. m.
Sunset: 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 08-31, 20-04.
Lowtide: 01-52, 14-16.

## TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION: Seventh annual general meeting at Kora Kendra, Shimpavali (Borivli) 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Meeting at 6-00 p.m. at the Sangham premises (Pioneer School Building) to condole the death of late Sri R. K. S. Chettiar.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Maya" does not mean "Illusion", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY & SUBURBAN DISTRICT VAIDYA PARISHAD: A series of lectures on "charak" will be delivered by Vaidyaratna Amrit V. Ainapure, Ist Flooor, Bhaskar Bhuvan, corner of Fanaswadi Thakurdwar at 3-30 p.m. every Sunday commencing from today.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, opposite Flora Fountain. Public lecture on "Forms of Memory" at 6-15 p.m.

# Monsoon Advancing Into Ceylon

POONA, June 6 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 6th June, 1953:—

Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. (IST).

The Monsoon is advancing into Ceylon, adjoining south-west Bay of Bengal and Comorin-Maladive area.

Day temperatures were generally 9-16 F above normal in and around Chota Nagpur, in East Vindhya Pradesh south and north-east Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad. In East Bihar and sub-Himalayan West Bengal they were appreciably below normal.

Forecast valid until the evening of 7th:- Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin, occur locally in Malabar, South Kanara and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh, South Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Mysore. Isolated heavy rain is likely in Assam.

Day temperatures are likely to continue markedly above normal in Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and south Deccan (Desh).

### TEMPERATURES

Observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. (IST) on 6th June 1953:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 111 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangalore | 94 | 71 | T | 0.3 | —0.6 |
| Baroda | 111 | 80 | 0 | 0 | —0.3 |
| BOMBAY | 93 | 82 | 0 | 0 | —1.9 |
| Calcutta | 96 | 85 | 0 | 0.8 | —0.7 |
| Mahableshwar | 86 | 71 | 0 | 0 | —1.0 |
| New Delhi | 109 | 84 | 0 | 0 | —0.1 |
| Ootacamund | 72 | 57 | 0 | 2.3 | +0.6 |
| Poona | 102 | 74 | 0 | 0 | —0.8 |

## Poona Records 'Quake Shock

POONA, June 6 (PTI): An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 935 miles away from here, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 06 hours 44 minutes 47 seconds.

# TODAY'S RADIO

### BOMBAY

243 METERS.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Amritlal, Bhagat compsn., 08-15 B. Kapileshwari, khat todi & bhairavi, 11-45 D. R. Godbole, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 N. Banerji, sitar, 13-40 Music.

17-30 D R. Godbole, vocal, 18-00 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 B. Kapileshwari, bhim & pilu, 19-00 Saguna Kalyanpur, sawani kalyan, 19-30 D. R. Godbole, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M. Mohan, thumri, 20-45 Master A Khan, stage songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Cameo 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concert.

Variations 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 N. Banerji, sitar, 08-45 Suniti Telang, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-00 'Yashodhara', feature, 13-00 Suniti Telang, M songs, 13-30 M. Mohan, H. songs, 13-50 Saguna Kalyanpur, sur malhar

17-30 For children M. 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 19-20 M Mohan, H songs, 20-30 H, talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Suniti Telang, M songs, 21-30 B. Kapileshwari, basant bahar, 22-00 Master A Khan, thumri, 22-15 N. Banerji, sitar, 22-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, maru bihag, v. d.

### BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326. 1m.—07-45 Bhajan, 08-15 B Bhavsar, kh. v.d. 09-00 B. Bhavsar, bhairavi thumri, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G., 18-00 Manumati Vaidya, geet, 18-10 Manumati Vaidya, geets, 18-20 R. Vyas, folk songs, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Variety (Ahm.), 19-00 B. Bhavsar, bhimpalas, 19-15 R Vyas, folk songs, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Rasdhara (Baroda), 20-15 B Bhavsar, bhupali, 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 21-15 R. Vyas, folk songs, 21-30 'Vair' G adaptation of 'pratishedh' (H.).

### CEYLON RADIO

19.84m.—7-00 a. m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05 m.—6-00 p. m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear the Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

41.72m.—MORNING - HINDI: 7.00/9.00 a. m. Musical Programmes, 9.00/9.30 a. m. Jeet Ya Haar (Pearline Paris); 7.00/7.45 p. m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Sandoz), 8-45/10-00 Musical programmes.

### B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 Handel, Dettingen te Deum, 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Persoral, portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

## LANDS DONATED FOR HARIJANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Darbar of Mohanpur in Damnagar Mahal of Amreli district has given free, without any encumbrances, 150 acres of his 'darbari' lands to the Harijans of his village to start a co-operative collective farming society.

## Fatal Jump From 5th Floor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 25-year-old youth who entered a building at Jhaveri Bazar to commit theft, jumped out from a window on the fifth floor of the building to escape arrest. The youth who is still unidentified, was seriously injured and succumbed later in hospital, the city police reported today.

The incident happened near Jhaveri Building, Tambakanta, in the early hours of Friday morning.

# Fire In Bhania Village

## STATE GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The District authorities have provided quick relief in the form of foodgrains, clothes and utensils to the villagers of Bhania, in Khambha Taulka of Amreli District, where 10 houses and 63 huts were destroyed in a devastating fire on May 26 last. Only one hut belonging to a Harijan in the whole village was miraculously saved. It is estimated that the villagers suffered a loss of about Rs. 20,000.

Tagavi loans have been given to the villagers to build new houses. They have also been allowed to cut wood from the nearby forests for building purposes.

## Ban On Meetings In Fort Area

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The order of the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, prohibiting meetings and processions in a part of the Fort area has been extended for two months, from June 9. The ban is confined to the public roads only in that area.

# LOVER'S TRAGEDY

*(From Our Correspondent).*

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Saligram Kathal, a 24-year-old student of law, committed suicide last evening at his residence in Kanpur with a pistol measuring only two and a half inches. He had been rejected in his love by a charming fourteen-year-old girl studying in the intermediate class.

It is learnt that Kathal was in love with the girl and wanted to marry her. The boy invited the girl to his residence last evening, treated her to a good dinner and asked her to give her final reply to his proposal. The girl is said to have expressed her inability to marry him.

Thereupon, the boy sprinkled sulphuric acid on her face, which burnt part of her face and also threw some acid upon himself. The girl then left for her residence. The boy later committed suicide by shooting himself on his forehead.

In a letter to his father, living in Jubbulpore, the boy regretted he did not obey his advice not to carry on with the love affair and said he was paying the penalty for the disobedience with death.

AJMER: Smoking will be prohibited at places of public entertainment in Ajmer State from next month.

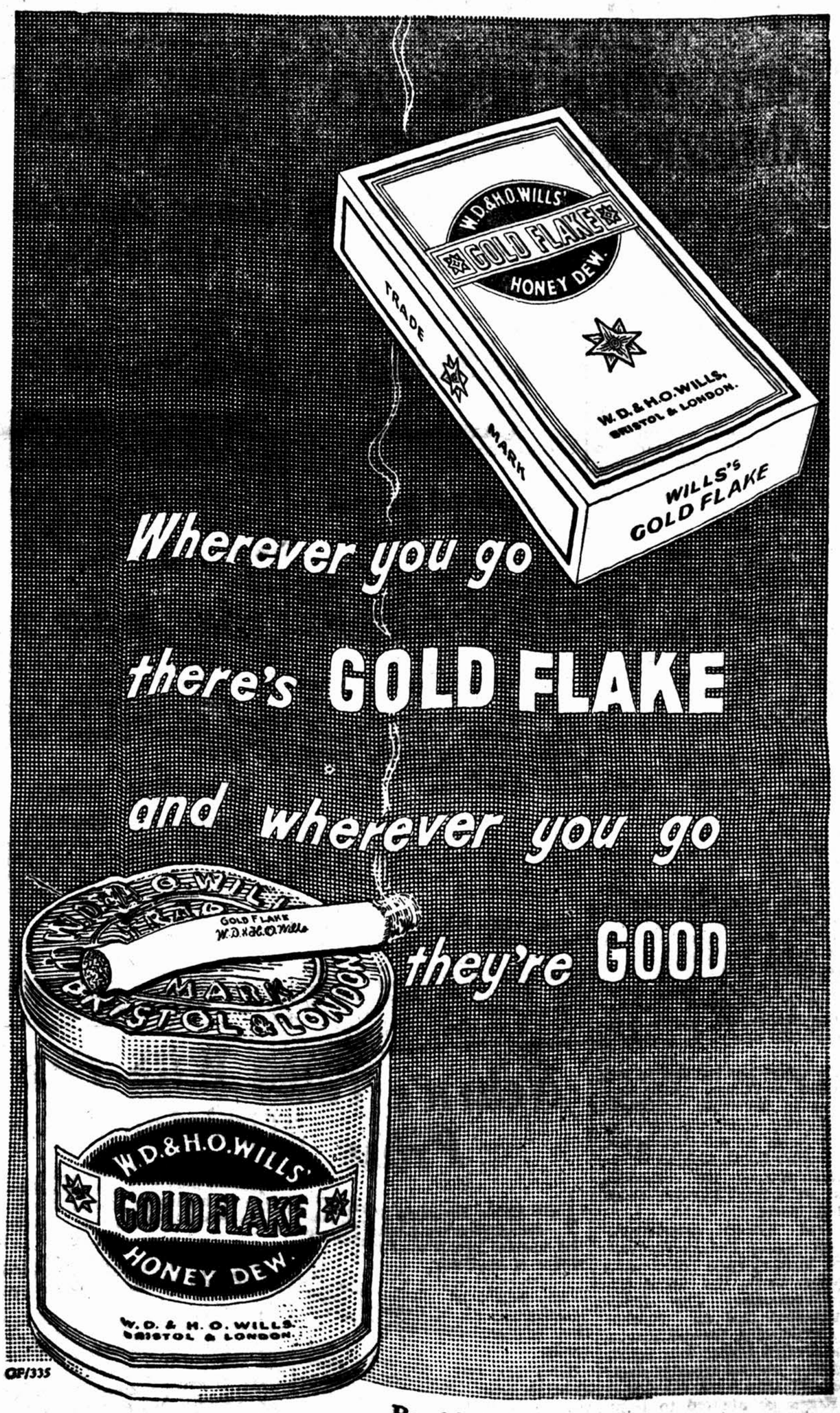
# 22,600 Bales Of Fodder For Scarcity Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday: Five hundred and eight wagons (22,630 bales) of fodder were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur, Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and East Khandesh Districts, during the week ended May 23. Of these wagons, 52 were despatched to Sholapur District, 56 to Poona District, 127 to Nasik District, 186 to Ahmednagar District, 66 to West Khandesh District and 21 to East Khandesh District. Up to May 23, as many as 3,935 wagons (1,74,546 bales) of fodder were despatched to the districts of Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Nasik, Satara South, Satara North, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and East Khandesh.

## SCARCITY WORKS IN NASIK DIST.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

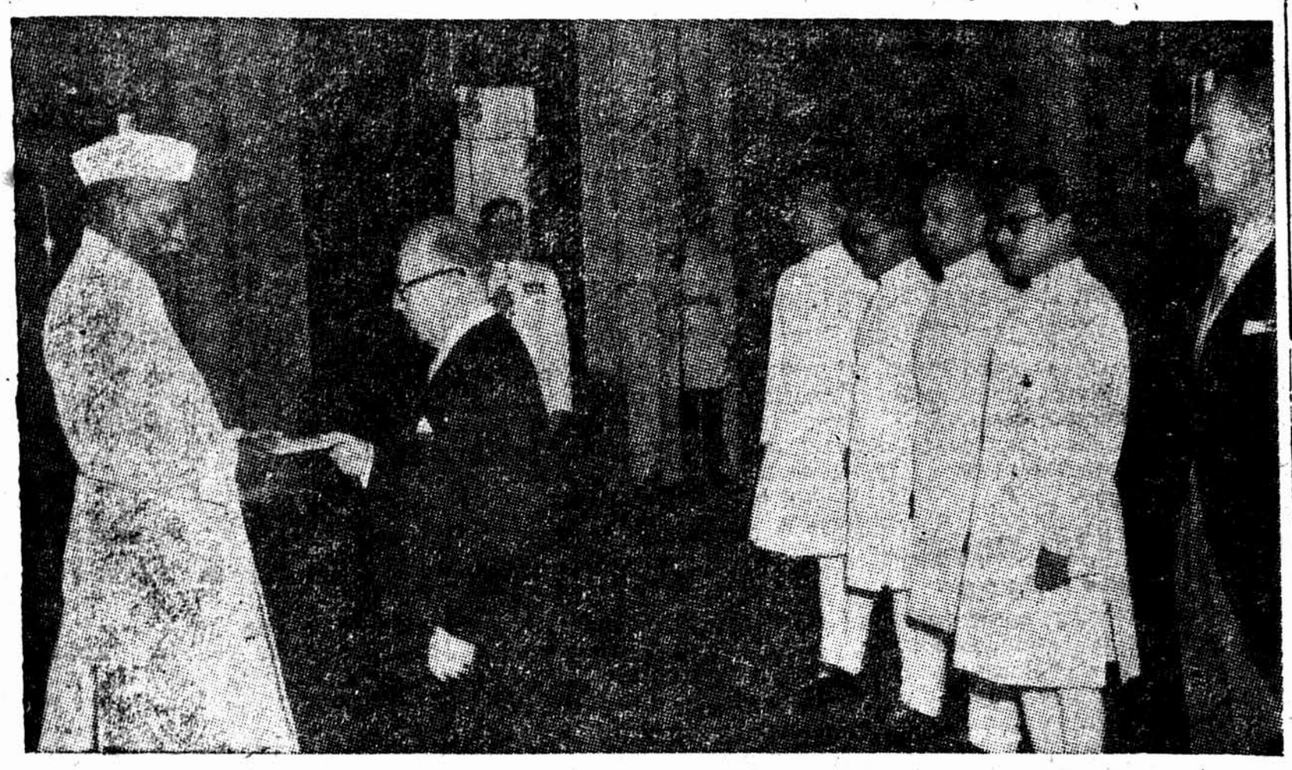
Execution of the Mohegaon Ekavi-Malegaon - Karyat Road, at a cost of Rs. 90,000, and Dheku-Pardhedi - Nyay Dongri Road, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay as scarcity works, in Nandgaon Taluka of Nasik District.



Rs. 3/5 for 50. 10½ annas for 10.
Subject to local tax adjustments.

# Swadeshism On All Fronts

## ITALIAN ENVOY TO INDIA



Dr. Alberto Berio, Ambassador-designate of Italy to India presenting his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan (New Delhi) on Friday.

# Hopes Of Armistice In Korea

## RHEE TOES LINE TO AMERICAN TERMS

TOKYO, June 6 (Reuter).

HOPES FOR AN EARLY KOREAN ARMISTICE WERE RIDING HIGH TONIGHT THOUGH PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE OF KOREA THREATENED TO GO ON FIGHTING THE COMMUNISTS, IF A TRUCE IS SIGNED ON THE PRESENT BASIS.

The negotiators, again without the South Koreans, met for nineteen minutes today, then adjourned until tomorrow. Their discussions were secret.

Washington sources said the Allies wanted to know more details on the Communist answer to latest Allied proposals for disposing of prisoners of war. This Allied proposal set the barometer at its present hopeful outlook.

It was understood that the Communists had made a major concession in allowing freedom to prisoners who still refuse to go home to Communism after four months in which emissaries from China and North Korea may talk to them and during which their fate is to be discussed by a political conference. Hitherto, the Communists have resisted all attempts to put a time limit on this proposal.

**RHEE'S THREAT**

President Syngman Rhee's threat to "go it alone" was made in a statement issued both in Seoul and Washington.

His official spokesman Mr. Kark Hong Lee said later it superseded all previous statements—presumably also yesterday's in which the 78-year-old President said his Government would sign the truce because it was forced to it.

Authoritative Seoul sources said the South Koreans, who have vowed to reunite their country with the Communist north, planned three-fold action in case of a truce:

1. To oppose the landing of any Communist or Indian troops sent to Korea to supervise prisoners. South Korean Ministers have denounced India as pro-Communist.
2. To order South Korean troops into North Korea the moment Chinese and United Nations troops have left Korea.

President Rhee's counter-proposals for ending the war are understood to have been rejected by Gen. Mark Clark, the Allied Supreme Commander. The President suggested that all foreign troops should quit the peninsula, that the United States and South Korea sign a mutual security pact, and that—if this were rejected—South Korea be allowed to fight on.

The stubborn President today found himself in another dispute with the Americans. He refused to

(Continued on Page 17)

## TANKERS COLLIDE

### Two Killed And One Person Missing

WILMINGTON (Delaware), June 6 (Reuter): Two large American tankers collided in the Delaware river during the night erupting into a mass of flame in which two people perished.

A check this morning showed one man was missing. The ships, the 'Pan Massachusetts,' and 11,081 tonner and the 'Phoenix' (14,159 tons), the world's second largest tanker, collided forty miles from Philadelphia.

The 'Phoenix', travelling empty, was split in two by the impact which hurled seamen into the water. Eighty-three were picked up by rescue boats.

Both ships belonged to National Bulk of New York. Capt. Reginald C. Gross of the 'Pan Massachusetts' said the ships were a total loss. He said his tanker was "on fire all over." The 'Phoenix' was standing on end.

## INDIA'S ROLE IN TRUCE TALKS

### Prime Ministers' Appreciation

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): Commonwealth Prime Ministers have expressed great appreciation of the role of India in the Korean peace discussions, it was learnt here today.

This appreciation has found repeated expression at the meetings of the nine Prime Ministers this week, well-informed sources said.

"Everybody was looking to India, because it was certain that India was able, by its special position, to exercise its influence, very effectively, for peace," these quarters stated.

They added that it was recognised at the conference that India had maintained its attitude on Korea with great consistency; and that its Asian position as well as the Indian understanding of the Chinese and western standpoints enabled India to interpret one to the other.

## Churchill Plays Host To Queen

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter):—Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, was last night host to Queen Elizabeth at one of the most brilliant dinner parties ever held in London.

The Prime Minister was taking the place of Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, who earlier flew to Boston to continue receiving medical treatment.

## *Nehru's Talks With Pak Prime Minister*

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter).

**THE Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan held their second informal and private meeting here today to discuss several outstanding mutual problems. Problems being discussed include the future status of Kashmir.**

Mr. Nehru of India and Mr. Mohammed Ali of Pakistan began their bilateral discussion here yesterday.

They are not discussing problems in detail. Their London talks will be followed by a more formal conference in Karachi shortly after they leave here in mid-June.

No official statements are being issued after the present discussions which are of a preliminary nature.

The meeting between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Ali lasted over 90 minutes.

The Pakistan Prime Minister and Begum Mohammed Ali were later today going to Epsom to watch the Derby.

Mr. Nehru's visitors this morning included Mr. Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, and Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Labour M.P.

## Pranlal's Call To Govt. And People

### Swaraj Is Futile Without Economic Freedom

POONA, JUNE 6 (PTI).

**MR. PRANLAL DEVKARAN NANJEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER SAID HERE TODAY THAT IN THE MODERN WORLD, POLITICAL FREEDOM WITHOUT ECONOMIC FREEDOM WOULD BE FUTILE, AND UNLESS SOUND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S UNDER-DEVELOPED ECONOMY WERE PROVIDED BY THE TRUE SPIRIT OF SWADESHISM, THE COUNTRY'S POLITICAL FREEDOM MAY PROVE A CHIMERA.**

Mr. Nanjee who was addressing the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, at its nineteenth annual general meeting today, added that it should be a matter of national pride for every one to purchase the country's own products. Unless people were inspired by lasting love for things made in the country and willingly subjected themselves to a little self-denial, it would not be possible to realise the objective underlying the ideal of swadeshi, namely, bringing about a full economic regeneration of the country.

**INDIAN SHIPPING**

Mr. Nanjee also urged that insistence on Swadeshism must also extend to the sphere of services such as shipping, banking and insurance which were equally vital to the national economy. While appreciating the positive efforts made by the Government to secure an increased share of maritime trade to Indian shipping, and particularly the developments in the direction of reservation of the coastal trade to Indian shipping, Mr. Nanjee pointed out the inadequacy of the country's present tonnage capacity and the consequent loss to the country.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

Mr. Nanjee also referred to the need for taking active steps for securing increased participation of Indian banks in foreign exchange business. He said that the need for the public, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India to help their efforts in this direction was strengthened by general economic, strategic and balance of payments considerations, and noped that progressive steps would be taken by all concerned so that a substantial participation by Indian banks in the foreign exchange business of the country could be brought about.

Mr. Nanjee said that the business community in India could take a definite lead in this matter by increasingly supporting in every possible way Indian services like banking, insurance and shipping both in the internal and external trade of the country.

**FOREIGN CAPITAL**

While conceding the fact that foreign capital was necessary for supplementing the country's resources with regard to the developmental programme, Mr. Nanjee urged that in quickening the pace of development, the vital interests of Indian-owned industries should not be overlooked. Unfortunately, he said, the recent trends revealed a departure from the declared policy of the Government in the matter, viz., that spheres in which Indian-owned industries have made sufficient progress should be reserved for their future expansion and development.

**He wondered how the permission given for the setting up of new foreign-owned units or for expansion of existing foreign-owned units in lines of manufacture such as soaps, chocolates, toothpaste, steel equipments, typewriters, fountainpen ink, dry and wet batteries etc., in which indigenousowned units have made sufficient progress, could be said to be in conformity with the policy reported to be guiding the**

(Continued on Page 17)

### INDIAN AMONG WINNERS

*DUBLIN, June 6 (Reuter). Six American ticket holders, three Canadian, a South African and an Indian have each won £50,000 in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes on the Derby at Epsom today it was announced here.*

*India's winner's name was given as: "R.S.M." Dr. Shiv Shankar Lal Sharma of Gwaltoli, Kanpur.*

## SABOTAGING DEMOCRACY

### Tanka Prasad's Charge

KATHMANDU, June 6 (PTI): Mr. Tanka Prasad, General Secretary of the Nepal Praja Parishad, today accused "some counsellors" of King Tribhuvan of sabotaging efforts to constitute a popular government in Nepal "by aiding disturbing elements."

Mr. Tanka Prasad recently had a series of meetings with King Tribhuvan who was discussing with party leaders the question of replacing the present advisory rule by a representative cabinet. Mr. Prasad said the situation had worsened since the talks were started and asked the King to make a decision on the matter. The suspense, he said "has caused a great harm to administrative stability."

The Praja Parishad leader also denied he supported Nepali Congress President Mr. B. P. Koirala's stand that either Mr. Kaisher Shamsher the King's chief counsellor or Mr. Khadgaman Singh, foreign affairs counsellor, should be appointed Chief Minister.

### Plea To Tribhuvan To Form Govt.

KATHMANDU, June 6 (PTI): A 21-member deputation of the National Democratic Party, including former Prime Minister Mr. M. P. Koirala, waited on King Tribhuvan two days ago.

The deputationists were reported to have urged the immediate formation of a popular cabinet and assured the King their party could assume the reins of administration on its own even if other parties did not choose to co-operate.

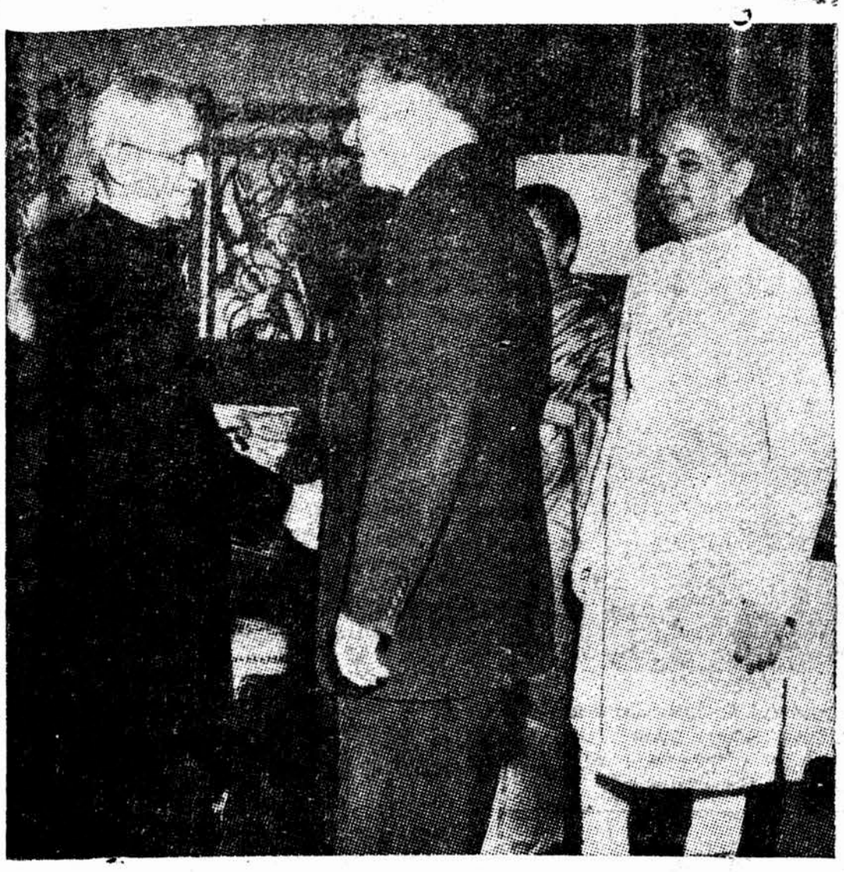
A spokesman of the deputation later said King Tribhuvan had informed them that he had already asked their leader, Mr. M. P. Koirala, to explore possibilities of forming a Government.

### Nepal King Adviced 3 Months' Rest

KATHMANDU, June 6 (PTI): King Tribhuvan of Nepal has been advised complete rest for two to three months by one of his physicians, Mr. Shivanath.

Mr. Shivanath, well known Ayurvedic practitioner of Nepal, said in a statement today that despite recent treatment in Bombay and Calcutta the King's health continued to be "a source of anxiety". (King Tribhuvan of Nepal recently underwent treatment for heart attack in Bombay).

## RECEPTION TO RADHAKRISHNAN



A reception was held recently at the Indian Embassy in Washington, in honour of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India. Photo shows the Vice-President shaking hands with Mr. Justice William Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court, at the function. Shri G. L. Mehta, Ambassador of India in the U.S.A. is also seen in the picture.

# QUIT EGYPT AND SAVE MIDDLE EAST

## Galal On Alternatives Before Britain

CAIRO, June 6 (Reuter).

MR. Fuad Galal, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, issued a statement today warning the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference "there is a vacuum in the Middle East inspite of the presence of the British garrison in the Suez Canal zone."

"It is a huge psychological vacuum, which may, in time of war, swallow the whole of the zone in no time", he said.

"Wnile British forces are occupying the Suez Canal area, they are not really filling the vacuum, as they are surrounded by hostile peoples.

"After British evacuation of the Suez Canal zone, defence of the Middle East could be set up by the peoples of the area themselves, thus creating a proper psychological atmosphere which would definitely help to stem any aggression."

"We understand that the British Commonwealth countries are eager to win the confidence and goodwill of all Middle East countries and to ensure peace and stability in this sensitive area against aggressive and extremist ideology.

"Egypt offers friendship as her most valuable asset.

"When considering the Egyptian case, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries will have to choose between two alternatives: Either to win Egypt by confidence and goodwill, or lose her through suppression, suspicion and imperialistic domination."

NEW DELHI: Over five million persons in India have so far been given BCG vaccination to protect them against tuberculosis, it was officially stated here today.

### 'MOSQUITO' FIGHTERS SOLD FOR £10 EACH

**WELLINGTON, June 6 (Reuter): Two 'Mosquito' fighter planes which cost the New Zealand Government thousands of pounds at the end of World War II were sold here privately for ten sterling apiece.**

**A certificate of airworthiness for each aircraft would cost 250 sterling and petrol to fly it about 18 sterling an hour.**

### OMKARNATH FOR BUDAPEST

SURAT, June 6 (PTI): Pandit Omkarnath Thakore, well-known musician, and Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, who will represent Southern Gujerat in the Budapest Peace Conference will leave for Bombay on their way to Hungary tomorrow. Pandit Omkarnath Thakore was given a send off today by the Sangit Sansad of Surat.

### EGYPTIAN SHOT DEAD

FAYID (Canal Zone), June 6 (Reuter): British guards of the South Lancashire Regiment shot dead an Egyptian litering suspiciously near a British camp in the Fayid area early today after he had failed to answer a challenge.

### SENTRIES' BIG BAG

*RANGOON, June 6 (PTI): Two Army sentries guarding the Government Treasury at the Central Burma town of Mandalay decamped with rupees three lakhs, it was reported here today.*

*Army and police patrols have been ordered to comb the area for the culprits.*

## Preliminary Canter

### NEHRU-SENANAYAKE TALKS IN LONDON

COLOMBO, June 6 (PTI): Premier Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon described his conversation with Prime Minister Nehru of India in London yesterday as "preliminary canter", according to a London despatch published in "Ceylon Observor" here today.

The despatch said that the two Premiers discussed, for fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon, the possibility of a settlement of Indo-Ceylon problems.

Mr. Senanayake told the "Observor" correspondent in London that a detailed discussion of questions would take place during the next few days.

### SENANAYAKE BENT ON SOLVING PROBLEM

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, said here today that the citizenship problem of nearly a million Indian tea and rubber plantation workers in Ceylon—a cause of friction between the two countries for more than ten years—"must be solved".

"It cannot go on like this", he told Reuter.

Mr. Senanayake, one of the nine Commonwealth Prime Ministers here to discuss the international situation, met Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minter for a preliminary talk yesterday. They will be meeting again before they both return home about the middle of the month.

Mr. Senarayake said the citizenship problem of the Indians in Ceylon was not like citizenship problems anywhere else One-eighth of the population of Ceylon came from India and all of them had certainly not regarded Ceylon as their home.

### TUSSLE OVER SEATS?

"Anat" Sinhalese afternoon news paper today published their London Correspondents report stating that the two Premiers were faced with very difficult problem of settling the question of citizenship rights for Indians in Ceylon. The report added that Mr. Nehru intended to secure ten seats for Indians in Ceylon Parliament, but Senanayake was willink to give only 6 seats.

### *CALICO MILLS NOT ADMITTED*

AHMEDABAD, June 6 (UPI):— The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has declined the offer of the Managing Agents of the Calico Mills—one of the foremost textile mills—to be the member of the Association and has returned its cheque.

# COLOMBO GETS SIX INCHES OF RAIN

## South-West Monsoon Bursts: Shipping Warned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE South West monsoon has apparently burst in Colombo this morning where 6 inches of rain has fallen, says an official bulletin issued by Santa Cruz Weather Forecasting Office here. The normal date of its arrival in Colombo is May 25, whereas it has come this year on June 6.

In Bombay city and suburbs the weather will be fair with little change in day temperatures.

Weather experts stated that normally it took about a fortnight for the monsoon to reach Bombay after its arrival in Ceylon.

**WARNING TO SHIPPING**

Local cautionary signal No. 3 has been hoisted this morning along the Malabar coast between the ports of Cochin and Trivandrum for possible "squally weather" in the South Malabar coast, weather experts stated here today.

Country craft and small boats plying from these ports were warned to keep away from routine operations.

Ships plying in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean were cautioned today by the Bombay weather station on the advance of south-west monsoon in the Arabian Sea. The rain gauge at Male Island in Maladive Group in south of Arabian Sea registered five inches of rainfall. The weather station there also reported "strong winds" blowing over the island.

Ships plying in extreme south Arabian Sea radioed to Bombay today "strengthening of winds and more showers."

Weather experts forecast that all these were indication of advance of south-west monsoon in the Arabian Sea

## RETRENCHMENT IN JAMSHEDPUR

### 1,000 Foundry Workers Will Be Affected

JAMSHEDPUR, June 6 (PTI):— About one thousand workers of the Tatnagar Foundry Works are threatened with retrenchment, according to a statement by an INTUC official here.

The works, which had so far been almost the sole supplier of railway sleepers to the railway board, was unable to secure the contract this year, and it is feared that this will result in the retrenchment of the workers.

It is reported that trade union officials will request both the State and Central Governments to intervene in the matter.

## Tonking, New Danger Spot

PARIS, June 6.

French military quarters here are looking anxiously to the Tonking Delta as the new danger spot in Indo-China following unofficial reports that the Vietminh Commander-in-Chief General Vo Ngyuen Giap has concentrated new forces in the area.

One of General Giap's crack divisions supported by 15,000 auxiliaries is reported ready to form a wedge there.

### *GUJERATI WRITERS HONOURED*

SURAT, June 6 (PTI): Three famous Gujerati writers Mr. Umashanker Joshi, Mr. Prabhudas Gandhi and Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak, were honoured today, by the Narmad Sahitya Sabha which presented them gold medals "for their services to Gujerati literature."

The function was held as part of the two-day Gujerati writers conference which ended here today. The conference itself coincided with the birth centenary of two pioneers in Gujerati journalism, Behramji Malbari and Iccharam Desai

### *Palm-Leaf Manuscript ON Bharata Natya*

MYSORE, June 6 (PTI): An ancient palm-leaf Kannada manuscript dated 1583 on "Bharata Natya" is claimed to have been discovered by the curator of Mysore's Oriental Research Institute, Mr. H. R. Rangaswamy Iyengar, in the Mysore palace library.

This manuscript credited to Simhanabmupala, son of Wirabhadranrupala, is now being edited and published with illustrations and explanatory notes by the Research Institute of the Mysore University, according Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Vice-Chancellor.

## *Everest Knighthood For Hunt And Hillary*

### *CALCUTTA TO GIVE CIVIC RECEPTION TO TENZING*

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter).

THE Queen has awarded Knighthoods to Col. Hunt, leader of the British Expedition to Mount Everest, and Mr. Edmund Hillary, who reached the top of the mountain with Sherpa Tenzing, it was announced today.

The announcement from the Prime Minister's residence said Col. Hunt had been Knighted and Mr. Hillary, a New Zealander, had been appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

FOR TENZING

It added: "It is also Her Majesty's desire to recognise the achievement of Sherpa Tenzing. Since he is not a British subject this requires consultation and no immediate announcement can be made."

The surprise announcement came only six days after Queen Elizabeth's Coronation honours list.

Royal honours are normally awarded only twice a year at the New Year and at Queen's birthday. Awards in between these lists are rare.

EVERESTERS' RETURN

KATHMANDU, June 6 (PTI):— The successful British Everest Expedition team led by Col. Hunt yesterday left Namche Bazar on their 170-mile trek to Kathmandu, according to unconfirmed reports here today. They are expected to be in Kathmandu on June 20.

### CIVIC RECPTION TO TENZING

CALCUTTA, June 6 (PTI): The West Bengal Government has sent its "warmest felicitations" to Mr. Tenzing Norkay, the Everest conqueror.

In a telegram to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling home town of Tenzing, the State Government said: "Please convey warmest felicitations of the Government of West Bengal to Sri Tenzing for his glorious conquest of Everest."

The Calcutta Corporation has also decided to accord a civic reception to Tenzing. Mr. Naresh Mookherjee, the Mayor said that he would be in Darjeeling three weeks hence and would personally invite Tenzing to a reception in Calcutta.

The State Governor Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, who is now in Darjeeling has already sent a congratulatory message to Mrs. Tenzing and entertained her and his two daughters to tea.

### Rename Everest After Tenzing'

KATHMANDU, June 6 (PTI):— Students and teachers of a local institution have demanded that Mount Everest be renamed "Tenzing Peak" in honour of the "valiant Nepalese, who subdued it and brought glory to his motherland."

At a meeting held here yesterday the institution urged preparations for a rousing reception to Tenzing on his return to Kathmandu, expected sometime in third week of this month.

# Tatas Forced To Share Points

## AMATEURS GO DOWN TAMELY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**Tata Sports playing their second game in the Senior Harwood Football League this evening at the Cooperage shared two goals and points with Central Railway 'A', while earlier St. Francis Goans woke up to score a two goals to nil win over Bombay Amateurs.**

Tatas were up against a tough opponent in Central Railway, but they dominated play upto the first quarter of the second moiety. They included in their ranks this evening wily Anthony Braganza and sharp shooter Peter Ferrao, but they have yet to find their football feet.

Central Railway played under pressure in the initial period, but never moved like a team to get out of this situation. Tambe was bottled up by Krishnan and the latter player was warned by referee Borthwick for repeated foiling.

Central Railway came into the picture in the last quarter of play when positional changes in the attack proved wise. Tambe went over to right inside; Tully was made centre forward and Jilani took his place. This had its effect because Tatas goal had many anxious moments. Three chances were wasted by the Railway and Tatas may consider themselves lucky to share points.

Tatas opened their account in the 12th minute of play when Ratnam's centre saw Ramaswami leave his charge and miss the ball only to find Anthony Braganza ready to slam the ball into an untentanted net.

Braganza soon got into his strides and in his own inimitable fashion broke through the Railway defence time and again.

The Railway's only scoring chance in the initial half was when a pass from Narayan to Shiva was ballooned over.

After the break, Ayoob and Peter Ferrao, Tatas outside right and centre forward respectively changed places, but it served no useful purpose as this only tended to break up the understanding that Braganza has established with Ferrao.

Braganza sent in a powerful drive in the fifth minute of the second half from the top of the box, but the ball travelled just wide of the mark.

Seven minutes before the final whistle, the elusive equalizer came by the Railwaymen's way when Tambe scored off a goalmouth scrimmage.

The teams were:

TATA SPORTS: Kotian; D Norris, Papen; Papen (Jr.), Krishnan, Damodar; Ayoob, N D'Souza, P Ferrao, A Braganza, Ratnam.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswami; Shetty, Peter; A Rodriques, Narayana; E Rebello; J D'Sa. Jilani, Tambe, Shiva, Tully.

Referee: Major Borthwick.

**St. Francis Goans did not have to exert themselves unduly to beat Bombay Amateurs with a two goals to nil win earlier in the evening.**

Amateurs have themselves to blame for their defeat. They were provided ample scoring chances, but tried to walk into goal. They were also against a set of rather robust defenders, of whom S. D'Costa was outstanding.

The Amateurs planned their attacks well, but S. D'Costa was on his mettle, here, there and everywhere.

St. Francis Goans opened their account in the 23rd minute of the initial half when centre forward E. Rodriques scored after E. Fernandes' drive rebounded from the cross-bar; then; in the second half, 20th minute, the same player scored again by pushing the ball over onrushing custodian Sanjiva's head.

The teams were:

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Viegas; Martin, J Rodriques; Assis, Dominic, S D'Costa; B D'Souza, Cosmos Mendis, E Rodriques, Eddie, Gonsalves.

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiva; Nagappa, Kenny; Manjunath, Sanil, Mandon; Lakshman, Sunder, Roy, Bhoja, Bangera.

Referee: T S Mani.

## Kores Enter Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kores Employees Sports Club got the better of Maturga Athletic Club in the replay and qualified for the final of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The game was well contested in the first half with the result that there was no scoring done. After the refresher, Kores got going and forged ahead in the fourth minute through Bal Gopal. This lead was however short lived as Mani restored equality two minutes later. This did not disturb Kores, who played with better vigour and succeeded in adding one more through Babu. This goal eventually proved to be the winning goal.

## East Bengal Beaten

CALCUTTA, June 6 (PTI).

East Bengal, the reigning league champions, tasted defeat for the first time this season when they were beaten by Bhowanipore by a solitary goal.

East Bengal emerged as the better team in the first half encounter with some near misses to their credit. Bhowanipore improved after crossing over and scored the all important goal 6 minutes before close.

A forward pass from right half D. Guha put the Bhowanipore centre forward K. Pal in a advantageous position and he made no mistake to hit the top on the net with a powerful rising shot.

### Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 6 (PTI): **Following are the results of Calcutta Senior Division Football League matches played today:—**

**Bhowanipore 1, East Bengal 0.**
**Mohun Bagan 0, Rajasthan 0.**
**Wari A. C. 2, Sporting Union 1.**

## INDIAN PLAYER IN C'WEALTH SIDE

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): G. S. Ramchand of India is one of the twelve players from whom the Commonwealth side to meet Essex on June 24, 25 and 26 will be chosen.

There are six West Indies players in twelve—Frank Worrell (Captain), Everton Weekes, Clyde Walcott, Roy Marshall, Alf Valentine and Ken Richards. The Australians Ken Grieves, J. Pettiford and W. Alley are included and the others are D. Foreman, the South African who plays for Sussex and H. W. Stephenson, the Somerset wicket-keeper.

### TODAY'S SPORT

**FOOTBALL**

**Cooperage**

4-45 p.m. Goans vs Indian Gymkhana; 6 p.m. Dynamos vs. I.C.L. (Senior League).

**St. Xavier's Ground**

4-30 p.m. Kohinoor Mills vs.I.N. Dockyard 'B'; 5-30 p.m. Bhoiwada Vs Youths Union.

**BOXING**

**Head Police Office**

6 p.m. Rangers Novices show.

## Just In Time

**An incident in this evening's Senior Harwood League drawn tie between Tatas and Central Railway showing Ramaswamy, the Railway custodian rushing out to foil Anthony Braganza of Tatas, while A. Rodriques cuts in to save the situation.**

# Swedish Angel Loses Again To Samara

## DISQUALIFIED IN TAME MAIN BOUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**A DISAPPOINTING main bout provided little of interest to the eight thousand odd spectators who turned up this evening at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium to witness the American Freestyle Wrestling contests.**

The Negro World Champion Seelie Samara who had in his previous meeting with the Swedish Angel Tor Johnson had knocked his opponent out, confirmed his earlier victory today by recording second success over the Swedish Angel, the latter being disqualified for continued foul play.

Samara, as on previous occasion, started with attempting to twist Johnson's arm, but a little before the gong ended the first round, the Swedish Angel managed to save himself. In the second round Samara attacked Johnson's foot and had the latter on the mat for the major part of the round. Three warnings were given by the referee in the third round, two to Johnson and one to Samara. Johnson was first pulled up for clawing with his nails, followed by Samara, who started boxing and a little before the end of the round Johnson was warned for trying a strangle hold on Samara. Johnson, in the fourth round attempted to strangle Samara again, and this time a third warning was given to the Swedish Angel resulting in his disqualification.

ADOREE K.O.

The main supporting bout between Flash Gordon and Andre Adoree resulted in the former winning by a knock out verdict obtained in the fifth round with a series of drop kicks. Adoree, the Canadian champion, had the upper hand in three of the five rounds fought, and in the third round came near to obtaining a submission fall through the medium of the Boston Crab, but how Gordon managed to wriggle out of this deadly hold baffled everyone present. A Boston Crab has so far resulted in only one result—a submission fall inside a minute. But Gordon not only stood the terrible pain for nearly three minutes, but got out of it. A warning was given to Flash Gordon in the fourth round for trying to use a strangle hold on Adoree. This is probably the first time Gordon had received a warning for foul tactics. A series of drop kicks in the fifth round saw an end to the fight, Adoree being knocked out.

ASSIRATI WINS

Bert Assirati, the British Empire Champion, won his bout with Sudagar Singh in two rounds, knocking his opponent out with body slams. Sudagar Singh was no match for his heavier rival and tried fruitlessly an Indian Deathlock in the first round. Even in the second round it was Sudagar Singh who was on top, but Assirati in his inimitable style turned the tables with his usual repertoire of tricks and fell Sudagar Singh with series of body slams and sat on his chest to knock him out.

Bill Verna, the Australian-born European champion, drew his fight with Jeji Goldstein of Bombay, the two sharing the two falls of an evenly fought bout. Verna won the third round with pin fall after felling Goldstein several times on the mat and body pressing him. Goldstein, however, equalised in the fifth round with a series of body slams and a body press.

## Task Before World Farmers

### INDIAN'S CALL AT ROME MEET

ROME, June 6 (Reuter): An Indian farmer has told the International Federation of Agricultural Producers that "we seem to have escaped the tragedy of another global war, but we must now definitely strive to remove the tension that is taking away billions in money and millions in human resources for defence purposes."

S. M. Wahi of the Indian Federation of Rural Peoples' Organisations, said this yesterday at the opening plenary session here of the International Federation which represents more than twenty million farm families all over the world.

"Permanent peace upon which the world today and tomorrow may base its progress and welfare can be achieved if abundant agricultural production could satisfy the demands for essential foodstuffs and adequate nourishment for all men. The supreme interest of humanity must be F.A.P.'s creed.

## Burma's Demand On K.M.T. Troops

RANGOON, June 6 (PTI): The Burmese Government have demanded the surrender of Mong Hsat base, headquarters of General Li Mi's Chinese Nationalist guerillas in Burma, if a general cease-fire is to be ordered along the entire fighting front, usually well-informed sources said here today.

The chief Chinese Nationalist delegate to the Four-Nation Military Commission at Bangkok made a request for such a cease-fire last week.

Further a Nationalist request to order a cease-fire at least in areas along the east bank of the Salween river was turned down by the Burmese Government, the source added.

The Burmese Government had earlier indicated that it would order a zonal cease-fire wherever necessary to facilitate withdrawal of the Chinese Nationalists.

# ROUSING PROGRAMME FOR NOVICES BOXING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

YOUTH and experience are blended in equal quantities at the next Novices show to be held at the Head Police Office, tomorrow, June 7 at 6 p.m. and fans will welcome the appearance of P. Khatau on the bill in an exhibition with A. Meyers. Pancho Battacharjee boxes Edwin Perry while Sequeira continues to get fit for Sid Greves by boxing Alfie Pereira and promising Les D'Souza.

There are three the Meyers brothers on the bill. B. Simons who has two good wins to his credit, meets a tough customer in the hitherto unbeaten A. Amrut. Little Chirpure meets the son of an ex-boxer in F. Ellis, son of Ellis Joseph, the old featherweight finalist. P. C. Gaikwad meets Y. Jadav and A. Michael clashes with P. Hassan.

PROGRAMME

M. D'Souza (63 lbs.) Rangers vs. P. Menezes (57 lbs.) Rangers; R. More (53 lbs.) Rangers vs. C. Anjrelekar (60 lbs.) Rangers; D. Symms (72 lbs.) Rangers vs. E. Hydershah (74 lbs.) NNH; B. Aga (72 lbs.) ZPCHL; vs. M. Meyers (72 lbs.) NNH; S. Joseph (69 lbs.) Rangers vs. T. Rodricks (71 lbs.) Rangers; R. Chirpure (48 lbs.) Rangers vs. F. Ellis (51 lbs.) NNH; K. Phillips (66 lbs.) Rangers vs. I. Benjamin (70 lbs.) NNH; A. Meyers (60 lbs.) NNH vs. G. Swami (60 lbs.) Rangers; J. Jacob (100 lbs.) NNH vs. P. Newlands (104 lbs.) Rangers; A. Sequeira (125 lbs.) Rangers vs. A. L. Pereira (123 lbs) Les D'Souza (123 lbs) Rangers; Boy Constable Rane (101 lbs.) Police vs. Boy Constable Ramji (101 lbs.) Police; P. C. Chagan (115 lbs.) Police vs. P. P. Aranha (112 lbs.) BEST; A. Meyers (119 lbs.) NNH vs. Percy Khatau (124 lbs.) Petits; H. R. Kotwal (123 lbs.) ZPCHL vs. S. Utchil (120 lbs.) Iron Club; K. Oliver (98 lbs.) Rangers vs. S. Couto (101 lbs.) Rangers; Y. Jadav (116 lbs.) Rex BC vs. P. C. Gaikwad (111 lbs.) Police; Edwin Perry (116 lbs.) Rangers vs. Pancho Battacharjee (114 lbs.) Tatas; B. Simons (109 lbs.) Rangers vs. A. Amrut (109 lbs.) Petits; A. Michael (108 lbs.) Rangers vs. P. Hassan (103 lbs.) Petits.

## BANNISTER PULLS A MUSCLE

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): Roger Bannister, the British mile record holder, pulled a thigh muscle while competing in the 440 yards event in the Middlesex County Athletic Championships at Edmonton, London, today and is likely to be off the track for about three weeks.

The layoff may jeopardise his chances in the Amateur Athletic Association Championship at the White City, London, in five weeks time.

Emanuel McDonald Bailey the AAA sprint champion from Trinidad, won his first county title when smashing the 100 yards record by three-tenths of a second with a time of nine decimal seven seconds.

# Pinza Claims The Coronation Derby

## GORDON RICHARDS ACHIEVES AMBITION

EPSOM DOWNS, June 6 (Reuter).

SIR Gordon Richards. Britain's recently kinghted champion won the Derby on Sir Victor Sasoon's Pinza today, and achieved the ambition of 32 years in the saddle.

**Richards made his well timed effort below the distance and won comfortably by four lengths from Queen Elizabeth's colt Aureole to gain the only major prize of the British turf which he had not already won. The huge crowd packing Epsom Downs gave him thunderous congratulations on his victory, even though everyone had been hoping to see Aureole win to give the Queen a triumphant end to her Coronation week.**

Pinza started five to one joint favourite with Premonition, who like Aureole is trained by Captain Cecil Boyd—Rochfort. Aureole who played up a little before the start, was a 9 to one chance. The pair were followed home by the French challenger Prince Said Toussound's Pink Horse, a 33 to one outsider, who finshed one and a half lengths behind Aureole.

Kithyra and Criticism did not run in the Derby today. Twenty-seven ran.

Harry Carr, rider of Aureole, said he had no excuses to offer for the colts defeat. "I had a clear run throughout", he said. "He just had not the speed to cope with the superior race of Pinza."

The result hit many bookmakers hard as a good deal of the millions of pounds wagered in "small money" as well as much of the heavier betting had been laid on Pinza and Aureole.

THE PAYOUT

A leading London bookmaker said, "This means one of our biggest payouts in 50 years as bookmakers and we are delighted. If the Queen could not win the race, a victory for Gordon Richards was the best possible thing for racing —and we have a bigger interest in racing than today's payout.

Scipio lost ground as the field of 27 got off to an otherwise good start. First to show in front was City Scandal from Mountain King, Jaffa II, Shikampur and Star of the Forest.

With two furlongs covered, Shikampur had taken up the running and he led until turning for home he was four lengths ahead of Pinza, Mountain King, Good Brandy, Star of the Forest, Pharel and Aureole.

With two and a half furlongs to go Shikampur was still ahead of Pinza who was moving easily with Good Brandy third, Aureole challenging strongly in four place and Pink Horse, Chatsworth and Pharel most prominent of the others.

Pinza drew up to Shikampur shortly afterwards and with one and a half furlongs to go showed in front with Good Brandy third, next were Aureole, Pink Horse, Chatsworth and Pharel. Good Brandy weakened rapidly and a furlong from the finish Aureole moved up to challenge Pinza with Shikampur third and Pink Horse finishing last.

PINZA AWAY

Pinza drew away in the last 200 yards and easily resisted the efforts of Aureole to win in 2 minutes 35 3/5 seconds, 2 3/5 seconds outside the course record. Shikampur was fourth Chatsworth, fifth, Pharel sixth, Timberland seventh, Prince Canarina eight, Nearula ninth and Good Brandy tenth.

Official starting prices were 5 to 1 Premonition and Pinza, 9 to 1 Aureole, 10 to 1 Nearula, 100 to 8 Good Brandy and Novarullah, 100 to 6 Chatsworth and Shikampur, 22 to 1 Pharel, Fellormelad and Star of the Forest, 33 to 1 Pink Horse and Mountain King, 40 to 1 Empire Honey, 50 to 1 Prince Canarina and Victory Roll, 66 to 1 Price Chalemagne, 100 to 1 others. Place betting in proportion.

As the Queen and the Duke arrived at Tattenham Corner and drove down the course past frantically cheering crowds scared bookmakers dropped their price on the Royal colt from five to four to one.

Never before had such a crowd estimated 500,000 gathered on the downs around the horse shoe course and in the stands.

The great mass of people were packed over thirty deep down each side of the mile and a half course.

They included many visitors from overseas some of them in their own colourful costumes. The Royal family were all there in the Royal box overlooking the course, including the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret.

Totalisator dividend (to a two shillings unit) were win Pinza 10 shillings and 3 pence; places: Pinza five shillings and one penny, Aureole six shillings and seven pence, Pink Horse sixteen shillings and eight pence.

Pinza's victory was a "first time" triumph for owner Sir Victor Sassoon as well as for Richards. In over a quarter of century on the Turf during most of which he has been among the leading owners Sir Victor had never won the Blue Riband.

Sir Victor gained 19,118 pounds sterling in prize money by the victory out of a total for the race of 22,610 sterling.

### Richards Is Dazed

**Richards said, "I am so excited and dazed that I hardly know I have won yet. Pinza is a wonderful horse. The moment I asked him to go on and win he responded immediately and I have seldom had an easier winner."**

**Bertis, who said, he felt sure Pinza was capable of winning the race has never before had a Derby winner as a trainer but before he went to Newmarket he was head lad to Fred Darling who turned out many winners of the famous Epsom classic.**

## Obaidullah Cup Hockey

### WESTERN RAILWAY FOR SEMI-FINAL

BHOPAL, June 6 (PTI).

Western Railways, Bombay, qualified for the semi-final of the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament beating Grenadiers Regiment, Rajasthan, in the quarter-final here today by two goals to nil.

The replay between Bhopal Police and Central Railways, Jhansi Division, again ended in a goal-less draw.

The match between Mohammedan Sporting Calcutta and M.Y.A., Moradabad, which ended in a draw for the fourth day yesterday was not played this evening. It will be played tomorrow.

## Rose Beats Wilderspin

MANCHESTER, June 6 (Reuter): Mervyn Rose, the left-handed Australian No. 1 lawn tennis player, today won the final of the men's singles at the Northern Tournament here beating his fellow countryman Clive Wilderspin 4-6, 6-3, 6-0

Miss Doris Hart, United States, the former Wimbledon Champion, won the Women's singles final against Miss Helen Fletcher, the British Wightman Cup player 5-7, 6-1, 7-5.

Rose did not allow the first set surprise to shake his confidence and although still below his top form he produced some nice flashes to take the second set 6-2 and the decider 6-0.

His improvement as the match wore on increased the likelihood of his being seeded in the first four at Wimbledon.

### Cambridge Beats Oxford

OXFORD, June 6 (Reuter): Cambridge beat Oxford for the fourth year in succession in the Intervarsity Lawn Tennis match which ended here today. Cambridge won by twelve matches to nine.

Oxford led at the end of the first day's play yesterday by seven matches to five but Cambridge won five of the six singles matches played today and two of the three doubles.

## Dakota Crash Enquiry

### *COURT VISITS PALAM AT MIDNIGHT*

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Mr. Sankar Saran, Chairman of the Court of Enquiry, investigating the accident to Air-India's Dakota aircraft VT-AUD, paid a surprise visit to Palam airport at 11 o'clock last night to check the cockpit controls and locking devices of various aircraft at the airport. He was accompanied by the two Assessors Mr. V. B. Gandhi, M.P., and Mr. D Chakraverti, and the Secretary of the Court, Mr. B. S. Gidwani.

The engineers of Air-India Ltd., who were present at the airport at the time, took the party inside the aircraft which was scheduled to leave for Bombay on the night service some time later. Mr. Sankar Saran tried out the cockpit controls and paid particular attention to the locking systems of ailerons, rudders, fins, etc. The party stood away from the aircraft, while different persons sat in the cockpit, in order to check whether or not it was possible for a person standing near the aircraft to determine who was occupying the pilot's seat.

On a request from Mr. Sankar Saran, Air Traffic Control blew the crash ciren in order to determine the range within which it would be audible.

Mr. Sankar Saran later inspected the stores depot of Air-India Ltd. at the airport.

WITNESSES CHECKED

Some of the witnesses had deposed before the Court that they had seen the ill-fated aircraft in flight. Mr. Sankar Saran and others stopped at various points where these eye-witnesses were supposed to have been stationed in order to ascertain roughly the range of view which those witnesses could have obtained.

### DAMAGES—ONLY 2 DOLLARS!

**MISSOURI, June 6 (Reuter). A jury here awarded two dollars (about 14 shillings and two pence sterling) damages to Mr. M. D. Lightfoot because he was called a Communist.**

**He asked for 50,000 dollars (about £7,860 sterling).**

PREVIEW OF TELE SYSTEM

*A preview of the working of the auto-teleprinter exchange recently installed by the P. and T. Department in Bombay was given on Saturday by Shri Krishna Prasada, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, at the Central Telegraph Office before a gathering of Press representatives.*

## AUSTRALIANS PUT UP POOR SHOW

### Dismissed For 268 In 1st Innings By Hampshire

SOUT HAMPTON, June 6 (Reuter).

**THE Australians, playing their last game before the first Test, were bowled out before tea for 268 by Hampshire here today. The tourists retaliated by taking six wickets for 116 in the last two hours play.**

Neil Harvey with another excellent century, and Arthur Morris, scoring a sound 55, put on 124 for the Australians second wicket and when the third wicket fell were 199 runs on the board.

Just over 70 minutes later the whole side was out, mainly through a fine spell by Roy Marshall, the West Indies test all rounder. Marshall dismissed Craig, Decourcy and Archer in two overs at a personal cost of one run and took four for 69 in the innings. Harvey, looking very assured hit 109, including fifteen fours and took his aggerate for the tour to 903.

Though the Australian attack lacked both Ray Lilndwall and Keith Miller, Hampshire were never comfortable during their innings and lost wickets cheaply from the start. Johnstan, Archer Johnston, Archer and Hill each collected a couple.

A SURPRISE

At lunch time there was no hint that the Australians would be out today for they were then 143 for two with Harvey well on the way to another hundred and the pitch playing easily.

Harvey moved to his fourth century in five innings and his fifth of the tour and Jim De Courcy, his third wicket partner, helped him take the score to 199 before Marshall struck.

Spinning his offbreaks to a good length, he flighted the ball cleverly. All his four wickets were taken during the one spell two of them with successive deliveries.

Hampshire lost three wickets for 32 runs when they batted. Walker, batting stubbornly without making many scoring strokes, scored 23 and a fifth wicket stand between Horton and Eagar put on 46. Horton, who hit Johnston for six from a noball, made 28 and Eagar took 24 runs. Morris gave Johnston a thorough testing and the left-arm bowler sent down 2; overs without showing any signs of his recent leg trouble.

### Score Board

*AUSTRALIANS (First innings) 268*

Morris c Walker b Cannings 55, Hole c Marshall b Shackleton 10, Harvey c Eagar b Gray 109, De Courcy c Eagar b Marshall 27, Craig c Prouton b Marshall 0, Benaud lbw Gray 8, Archer c Cannings b Marshall 0, Davidson b Marshall 22, Tallon c Marshall b Gray 2, Hill (not out) 22, Johnston c and b Cannings 8. Extras 5.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-141, 3-199, 4-204, 5-205, 6-205, 7-207, 8-219, 9-243.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Shackleton 14-3-64-1, Cannings 18.1-4-55-2, Gray 13-3-52-3, Marshall 19-3-69-4, Hill 7-0-23-0.

Byes one, legbyes two, no-balls two, by Shackleton and Cannings.

*HAMPSHIRE (First innings for six) ..... 116*

Marshall c Craig b Johnston 15, Gray c Johnston b Hill 11, Walker c Craig b Hill 23, Rayment c Hill b Johnston 0, Horton c Davidson b Archer 28, Eager b Archer 24, Hill (not out) 10, Prouton (not out) 0. Extras 5. Total 116.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-26, 3-32, 4-59, 5-105, 6-114.

## WORKING OF SINDRI

### Financial Aspect Satisfactory

SINDRI, June 6 (PTI): The State-owned fertilizer factory at Sindri has shown in its first year's working "satisfactory financial results", according to Mr. B. C. Mukerji, Managing Director of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory.

The first annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the company will be held at Delhi next week when the accounts of the first year's working of Asia's greatest factory will be reviewed and the method of accounting depreciation fund determined.

When the factory came into production early last year, the price of imported fertilizer was Rs. 400 per ton while the factory supplied its products at Rs. 350 per ton. Subsequently, it further reduced the price of the indigenous product to Rs. 290 while the price of imported goods was Rs. 370. The factory also contributed to the equalization fund, besides helping the country to save foreign exchange. Even taking all these accounts, Mr. Mukerji said the financial results were likely to be satisfactory.

Mr. Mukerji told correspondents that the company had suggested to the Government of India that it should be given the responsibility of marketing its products and it was likely that from January 1, 1954, the Sindri organisation would be responsible for selling fertilizers instead of the Agricultural Ministry as at present. He also indicated that a scheme was being worked out at present for equalisation of freight charges so that the fertilizer would be made available at any place in India at the same price.

# 'Mighty Movement Of God's Living Spirit'

## Dr. BUCHMAN ON MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

IN the course of a world broadcast on June 4, on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday and of the fifteenth anniversary of the launching of Moral Re-Armament, Dr. Frank Buchman said: "In 1938, there came to me while walking in the woods in Freudenstadt the simple thought, "there will be a mighty movement of God's Living Spirit throughout the world." It will be known as Moral and Spiritual Re-Armament. That seed thought has taken root among the leadership of the world."

Dr. Buchman said:

"People don't seem to see eye to eye. It is so difficult for them to have a common mind. They have their own ideas and are prone to push them on others. And to begin to think of a new statesmanship that will end confusion will demand a history-making decision.

"We lack a mighty positive programme which can win all men and all nations. We produce a myriad conferences and schemes that add nothing to the solution of our problems. Leaders are prone to do it in their own selfish way. They say it is for the good of the country, but it is mostly for the good of themselves, and that is the reason they miss the bus.

NEW STATESMANSHIP

"But there is a new statesmanship abroad in the world. Conferences which give this great positive have the cure.

"Last month an inter-racial Assembly for Moral Re-Armament took place in the heart of strife-torn Africa. Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in his opening address said, "The aim of this Assembly is to find a common goal toward which all can work together without suspicion, without fear and without bitterness. Moral Re-Armament is based on change. Change in ourselves is the first step toward better relations. I hope and pray this Assembly will help us to achieve that change." A South African, a member of one of the oldest pioneering families, responded to the Governor—"I wish every statesman in every land might have heard your words for you represent a new kind of statesmanship." The Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs evaluated the results. He said, "I came sceptical. I go away convinced. We know these Africans well and they are obviously changed. They must be asking now, 'Show us changed Europeans'."

"In January a similar Assembly attended by 34 nations was held in the capital city of India. An Indian Cabinet Minister summed up the results. "It has opened a new chapter in the long history of Delhi."

"Last October in Colombo an experienced United Nations diplomat attended a Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Asian and Pacific nations. He said, "I have seen more true unity and peace produced here in two weeks than in all my years at Lake Success."

What if this were the spirit of the next Three-Power or Four-Power conference?

SPLENDID RESPONSE

"I am just back from seven months in the East. A force of 200 from 25 countries travelled with me. We took this message to Ceylon, India, Kashmir and Pakistan. We were honoured guests in Egypt, Iran and Turkey. One thing is certain. These countries are united in their response to Moral Re-Armament. As one of their statesmen put it—"Moral Re-Armament is the great future. It is destined to save the human race."

It was Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, who invited me to his country. On the one free night he had in London, he went to see our play "The Forgotten Factor." He came tired and worn after a busy day, feeling he had not reached his objectives. He sat in silence until a line in the play described the hard-headed industrialist who would not change his mind in these words, "Will not budge." Jinnah laughed and from then on he was living in a new climate. He came to my home afterwards for dinner and said, "I want you in Pakistan. You have the answer to the hates of the world. Honest apology—that is the golden key." Those were Mr. Jinnah's words.

TWO DISCOVERIES

"In my lifetime I have seen two history-making discoveries. The discovery of the 'atom' as a source of untold energy and its mobilisation. That has given us the atomic age. The other discovery is of 'man' as the source of untold energy and his mobilisation. That has given us the ideological age. It is the key to events around us.

"While statesmen plan for armies and conferences and alliances, the disruptive forces win a dock-worker, a civil servant, a scientist, a soldier, a school teacher. They mobilise the grievances, the bitterness, the righteous longings for a better world in the hearts of these men. They set them on the march with a total commitment to capture the world with their idea. So while Cabinets call for more production, there are "slow-downs" in industry. While statesmen call for another conference, vital secrets are betrayed. While everyone calls for unity between nations, disunity grows within nations. What is the answer? The statesmanship which can set the ordinary man on the march with a vision, comradeship and plan to remake the world.

"In 1938 there came to me while walking in the woods in Freudenstadt the simple thought, "There will be a mighty movement of God's Living Spirit throughout the world. It will be known as Moral and Spiritual Re-armament." That seed thought has taken root among the leadership of the world.

"Sometimes we are tempted to wonder if there is another way. Everyone in every nation seems to have his own solution based on personal and national advantage. But the secret is "not my way, but God's way. Not my will, but God's Will."

"This is the cure for confusion making God the decisive authority —not saying "yes" with our lips only, but also with the discipline of our lives. It makes you natural, it makes you real. You need never try to be wiser or better than you really are. This is the sort of person people will flock to and follow.

MORAL CHANGE

"Confusion comes from compromise. Clarity comes from change. The moral change that illumines the darkest motives and mobilises the latent powers. If only we could see our nations as others see us, then we would want to change.

"Absolute moral standards are the well-spring of inspired statesmanship. We talk of peace and unity, but forget that no man who harbours ill-will can solve the hates of nations. We criticise stubbornness in others, but ignore the self-will which our children are so familiar with in ourselves. We talk of Divine guidance, but forget that it is the pure in heart who see God. It is not those who talk, but those who listen who receive guidance. The key to new statesmanship is new statesmen.

"This is my seventy-fifth birthday. I have had long experience in many lands. It all comes back to basic moral truth, to absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love, to the guidance of God and the total commitment to His Will. Without that experience we have nothing. With it, we have everything. A new world spelt out in new men. That is our only hope. The evidence is conclusive. MRA is the ABC of the answer."

# *Bharat Sevak Samaj*

### *STATE SERVANTS CAN JOIN ORGANISATION*

NEW DELHI, June 6: A press note issued by the Government of India states: It appears that many Government servants who are known to be keenly interested in participating in the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj have refrained from doing so under the impression that they are required to obtain prior permission for this. In order to remove doubts on this score, circulars have been issued by the Government of India to all Ministries and Heads of Departments explaining that the Bharat Sevak Samaj is a nation-wide, non-official and non-political organisation started at the instance of the Planning Commission with the object of enabling individual citizens to contribute in the form of an organised co-operative effort to the implementation of the National Development Plan, and that in view of the non-political and non-sectarian character of the Samaj and the nature of work in which it will be engaged Government servants are permitted freely to join the Samaj, if they so desire, and participate in its activities to the extent their official duties permit them to do so. They need not obtain for this purpose the prior permission of the appropriate Head of the Office or the Department concerned. It has, however, been made clear to all concerned that such participation should not be allowed to interfere with the due discharge by Government servants of their official duties and does not absolve them from the observance of the rules and instructions relating to the conduct and behaviour of Government servants.

State Governments were also requested to issue similar instructions in respect of their employees, and it is understood that a number of them have done so.

## Reforming Convicts

SHILLONG, June 6 (UPI): A reformatory scheme for bringing about psychological change in the minds of convicts in Assam jails to make them good citizens is under consideration of the State Government.

## Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur India's Health Minister, left for Moscow yesterday after a two-day visit to Taskent, the capital of Uzbekstan, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported yesterday.

# Inauguration Of Telex Service

## EXCHANGES IN AHMEDABAD AND BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken another big stride forward in modernising the communication network of India with the installation of two auto-teleprinter exchanges Bombay and Ahmedabad.

A preview of the working of the teleprinter exchange was given in Bombay today by Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, at the Central Telegraph Office before a gathering of Press representatives.

These exchanges, the first of their kind in the East, provide direct teleprinter communication between any two parties connected to the exchanges through direct dialling. Thus a teleprinter subscriber connected to the exchange at Bombay can get connected to any other teleprinter subscriber either at Bombay or at Ahmedabad by dialling as in an automatic telephone system.

MORE ADVANTAGES

This new mode of communication, which has proved extremely popular in the West, has several advantages over the existing methods. The inevitable delays due to booking, circulation, transmission and delivery of telegrams as at present handled are entirely cut out.

As parties concerned are in direct touch, replied can be had immediately. There is greater secrecy than in the existing system as connections are established by direct dialling without intervention of operators. The calls, both local and trunk, are metered automatically by an efficient system of time zone metering which permits the charging of calls based on both the duration of the call and the distance between the stations.

Another great advantage of this system is that it requires no attention at the far end to establish a call and a message can be transmitted even when the called party is absent by an ingeneous system of remote control, which permits the teleprinter at the far end being switched in and switched out automatically. The subscribers can themselves verify the identity of the distant subscribers before transmitting the message.

Mr. Krishna Prasad said: "There is likely to be one misapprehension which I should like to correct now itself. TELEX Service will in no way replace the telephone service. As a matter of fact, a country should have a teleprinter and telephone service complementing each other.

"We are at present opening by way of experiment an exchange for only 20 subscribers in Bombay and a similar exchange in Ahmedabad. The introduction of these two TELEX service is a step forward. Its expansion depends on how enthusiastically the public receive this new facility".

# India Postage Stamp Centenary

## CELEBRATION PLANS DISCUSSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Leading philatelists of India discussed in Bombay today various proposals regarding the form that the centenary celebrations of the first issue of India postage stamps should take. The stamps were first issued on October 1, 1854, and the Government of India proposes to celebrate the centenary in a fitting manner.

Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, who has come to Bombay to consult philatelists in this connection, had exploratory discussions with them and the views expressed at the meeting would be placed before the Government of India for their decision.

EXHIBITION

It was felt by all that on account of lack of experience and sufficient time, the Government should, instead of holding an exhibition on international scale, hold a National Philatelic Exhibition. While the stamps of India would receive prominence, stamps of all the countries in the world would also be displayed at this exhibition. It was also felt that this exhibition should be organised by the philatelists of India with the backing, both financial and administrative, of the Government. An executive committee representing all interests and philatelic clubs would be formed.

It was proposed that the exhibition should be organised for a fortnight in Bombay from October 1, 1954, at the Jehangir Art Gallery.

The meeting also considered the proposal that a history of Indian stamps should be brought out on the occasion. This would be a Government publication.

It was generally felt that the designs of centenary stamps should embody all the 1854 stamps and be issued in the denominations of 1, 2, 4 and 14 annas.

# FOUR-YEAR BOOM IN MALAYA ENDS

## Rubber And Tin Prices Drop Considerably

SINGAPORE, June 6 (PTI).

THE world wide commodity price drops this fall have almost ended the four-year boom in Malaya, instilling caution in a land until recently notorious for its carefree spending.

Officially described as a "recession natural to any trade cycle," the impending gloom in Malaya is due to falling prices for her vital rubber and tin, and the steady—though slow—loss of flourishing entrepot trade.

Malaya's foreign trade last year slumped to 7,842 milion Straits dollars from over $10,710 million in 1951. But the insignificant drop in the volume of trade is still an encouraging aspect of the peninsula's commercial stability, officials say.

The price of rubber, which exceeded $2.35 a pound in 1951, is today fluctuating around 70 cents —about ten cents above the range of pre-Korean War levels. And tin is now quoted at $359 a picul (133.3 lbs.), as against $470 until last month. Malaya produces annually 600,000 tons of rubber and 80,000 tons of tin.

Indonesia, which tops Malayan trade lists, has struck a big blow to the trade with traditional entrepots of Singapore and Penang, through direct trade treaties with many countries whose products used to be routed through here. The value of Malaya-Indonesia trade was $1,312 million in 1952 as against $1,915 million in the previous year. Trade observers think that it would go down further in future years.

The Malayan Government, to whom every cent drop in rubber price means an annual loss of $12 million in revenue, has hence ordered its departments to cut expenditure and estimates.

The events have affected even security spending, and the Civil Defence Corps, which was planned to have 10,000 personnel, has been cut in half under the "save the dollar" dictum.

## ELECTRIC POWER FOR BELGAUM TOWNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four more towns in Belgaum namely, Sankeshwar, Gokak, Konnur and Chikodi, are expected to be supplied with electric power before the end of July next. It is ready, the supply of electric power has commenced in Hukkeri town since last month.

The nursery scheme at Hukkeri which is estimated to cost Rs. lakhs, will supply power to Hukkeri, Sankeshwar, Chikodi, Gokak and Konnur for domestic use, street lighting and for flour mills, oil-crushers and such other small scale village industries. There has been a good response from the consuming public. Nearly, 1,500 applications have been received for supply of power from these places.

# HopesOfArmistice In Korea

(Continued from Page 12)

accent a devaluation of the Hwan, South Korea's currency which South Korean sources claim was ordered by the United States.

In a statement Mr. Rhee said the official rate would remain at 60 Hwan to the dollar unless the United States agreed to make the new rate of 180 Hwan to the dollar "a permanent written statute not subject to any further change."

The United States armed forces are giving their men the new rate. The black market exchange is about 300 Hwan to the dollar.

REDS ADVANCE

On the eastern front the North Koreans stabbed about 500 yards into South Korean positions east of Luke's Castle. The defenders regained about half the ground and put in another counter-attack this afternoon.

The fifth Allied Air Force announced that United States 'Sabrejets' had downed 700 Communist MIG Fighters for the loss of 56 'Sabres' since the beginning of the war three years ago.

## IKE DISCUSSES KOREA

WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuter): President Eisenhower today discussed the latest developments in the Korean truce negotiations with his top military and civilian advisers in a conference at the White House.

Those present at the meeting included the Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, United States Army Chief of Staff.

Mr. Frank Nash, the Assistant Secretary of Defence was the Defence Department's top representative in the absence of Mr. Charles Wilson, the Secretary.

White House spokesmen made no immediate comment on the meeting.

SOLD DOWN THE RIVER

Meanwhile South Korea's Ambassador Mr. You Chang Yang, said his Government had advised him that Dr. Rhee would "never sign a truce agreement leaving Korea divided."

"I have word from our Government today saying the President has never at any time agreed to sign a truce leaving North Korea occupied by the Communists", Mr. Yang said.

Mr. Yang said both the United States and the United Nations in the past had gone on record for Korean unity, and in the light of a potent truce agreement based on disunity "we feel we are being sold down the river."

RED P.O.W. SHOT DEAD

The New China News Agency today said that a Communist prisoner of war was "murdered" by the American troops and two others beaten and seriously injured on Koje island on Thursday.

## JAPANESE RAYON EXPORTERS WORRIED

TOKYO, June 6 (Reuter): Japanese rayon exporters were despondent today at the report that the Rayon Association of Bombay had agreed to buy most of this year's rayon imports into India from Italy, France and Britain.

A foreign office spokesman here said the reason for the Indian decision was the high price of Japan's chemical fibres compared with European products.

Trade circles here fear Japan's rayon market in India may be entirely lost this year. The Indian market is reported to have taken sixty per cent of Japan's entire rayon exports last year.

## Jap Trade With Russia And China

TOKYO, June 5 (Reuter): Japan today drastically eased restrictions on her barter trade with the aim of stepping up trade with Russia and China.

A spokesman of the Ministry of International Trade said Japan would continue to ban the export of strategic goods to Communist States out all other goods could now be sent there.

The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee will hold its third meeting at Hyderabad on the 22nd June 1953.

# PROBLEMS OF AYURVEDA

## Need For Research And Standards

POONA, June 6.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Public Health, Government of Bombay, said here today that the ultimate aim of every medical science, be it Ayurveda, Allopathy or Homoeopathy, should be to give relief to the suffering humanity as quickly as possible.

Mr. Shah who was inaugurating the first Bombay State Ayurveda Conference at the Gokhale Hall conceded that Ayurveda had not received as much encouragement as it should have during the last two hundred years. Government, he said, was prepared to give every encouragement to the system and would even allot certain number of beds in Government hospitals for its use, but he added, it was upto the Ayurveda practitioners to suggest ways and means to the Government and the extent of encouragement they would need.

Mr. Shantilal Shah appealed to the delegates to discuss and to arrive at decisions among other subjects on the following three points: (1) laying down of a minimum standard for Ayurveda practitioners, (2) undertaking of research in the Ayurveda system and (3) ways and means of giving immediate and lasting relief to the suffering humanity.

Presiding over the conference Mr. N. N. Bagewadikar of Sholapur traced the history of Ayurveda and said that the system was a scientific one and should be properly developed.

## Plea For Ayurvedic Bodies' Merger

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandit Shiv Sharma, President of the Bombay State Ayurveda Sammelan, today offered to merge his organisation with the Bombay State Ayurveda Parishad, which is holding its one-day session at Poona today.

This, he said, would be in the interest of the unity of the profession.

In a statement to the press, Pandit Sharma said: "In the interest of the unity of the profession I have requested Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Health Minister, who is himself disgusted with the multiplicity of Ayurvedic oganisations to offer the presidentship of my body to the President of the new conference."

Mr. Shah was inaugurating the conference at Poona today.

## Swadeshism On All Fronts

(Continued from Page 12)

**government in allowing the participation of foreign capital.**

He said "that competition is the very life and breath of private enterprise, but to call upon a national industry established under heavy odds and handicaps to compete on equal terms with an industry of international repute and which was allowed all facilities and privileges in India, is, he said, "an invitation to Swadeshi Industries to lay themselves prostrate before its great might." He, therefore, urged upon the Government to review their policy and emphasised that in the anxiety to enlist foreign assistance with a view to accelerating the pace of Indian industrialisation, Indian owned units, which have made adequate progress and showed promise of further expansion, should not be jeopardised.

REVIEW SALES TAX

Mr. Nanjee was of the opinion that the basis and structure of the sales tax in the state should be reviewed at an early date and expressed the hope that the taxation enquiry commission would give adequate consideration to this important matter, affecting vitally as it does, the trade and prosperity of the Bombay State.

Presiding over the function Mr. G. L. Natu, President of the Chamber, said that that in order to avoid recurring famines, irrigation facilities to the large tract in Maharashtra should be made available and longterm plans should be undertaken. He suggested that the finances required for such plans could be raised by way of loans and even by taxation, if necessary.

# Careers For Those Who Have Failed In S.S.C.

There is a widespread belief that there is no future for a boy who does not pass the S.S.C. examination. There are obvious advantages in passing this examination, for this is the minimum qualification laid down for entrance to many further courses of training. However, if for any reason a lad cannot pass this examination, there is no reason to despair, for there are still many courses open to him.

For those with a mechanical bent of mind, there are certificate courses in electrical, mechanical, internal combustion and automobile engineering offered by various technical institutes. These are three-year courses. There are also two-year courses in cotton-spinning and weaving. Before taking any of these courses, one should make sure that the boy is fit for them. If he does not do well in an academic school, it does not necessarily mean that he is fit for a technical career. In the technical field, there are also many opportunities of earning and learning at the same time. There are apprentice schemes operated by the Bombay Government, the Government of India, Ordnance Factories, Naval Dockyard, etc.

If the boy has an aptitude for art, he should consider the courses where his special gift may be utilised. There are art institutes offering in drawing and painting, commercial art, modelling, etc.

In the commercial field, non-S.S.C.s are allowed to sit for the examinations conducted by the Government of Bombay, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Sydenham College, etc.

FOR GIRL STUDENTS

For girls there are careers in nursing, midwifery, and health visiting. Student nurses are paid a monthly stipend; in addition, they get free quarters, free messing, free uniform, etc. For those who desire to become vaccinators, there is a three-month training course conducted by the Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay 12.

There are also openings for non-S.S.C.s in the Armed Forces and in the Police Force. Full particulars of recruitment may be obtained from the nearest Recruiting Officer or the District Superintendent of Police.

Boys (or even girls) desiring to become commercial pilots can take an eighteen-month course (leading to the 'B' licence) at the Bombay Flying Club, Juhu.

Detailed particulars of the various courses are given in the pamphlet "Courses for Non-S.S.C.s" obtainable for ten annas from the Government Publications Sales Depot, Institute of Science Building, Mayo Road, Bombay 1. Postal queries may be addressed to the Director of Printing and Stationery, Bombay 4.

## MORE JOIN STRIKE AT DEHU ROAD

POONA, June 6 (UPI): Over 80 per cent employees of the Central Depot at Dehu Road, did not report themselves for duty today and joined the ranks of the striking workers.

The strike of the COD workers which has been launched against retrenchment of their fellow workers, today entered the sixth day and continues peacefully.

The COD Workers Union leaders today conferred with the Chief Ordnance Officer and suggested on behalf of the striking workers that they should be paid their salary for the last month at the factory gate. The Chief Ordnance Officer is understood to have agreed with the demand of the workers and fixed June 8 for paying the salary of the industrial workers.

The Ammunition Factory Workers Union at Kirkee has issued an appeal to all workers to pay their one month's B area allowance to a reserve fund being collected for the relief of the striking COD workers.

DUESSELDORF, June 6 (Reuter): The World Bank has decided that West Germany is sound enough economically to receive a dollar loan from the bank if she needs it, Mr. Eugene Black, the Bank's President said here today.

# EXCHANGE POSITION SATISFACTORY

# Deshmukh On Forms Of U.S. Aid To India

MADRAS, June 6 (PTI).

**MR. C. D. DESHMUKH, India's Finance Minister, said here today that he had been touring and hence he was not aware of the reported aid of 110 million dollars to India sanctioned by the United States Government under its aid programme.**

"I do not know whether any official information has been received at Delhi," he added.

Mr. Deshmukh and Srimathi Durgabai arrived here tonight by train from Bombay. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, was present at the station. He garlanded Mr. Deshmukh and handed a bouquet to Shrimathi Durgabai. The State Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, and officials of the Madras Government were also present.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mr. Deshmukh replying to pressmen's questions on the reported U.S. aid of 110 million dollars, said: "I am inclined to believe that is the right amount, or, at any rate, that is the order of the sum which we can make use of.

**As the plan develops, may be, our needs will increase but, at the moment, it is no good asking an amount which we cannot absorb."**

Asked in what manner the amount would be forthcoming from the United States, the Finance Minister said that it includes services, technical aid and even materials. Regarding foreign exchange, Mr. Deshmukh said that India's exchange position this year was "very satisfactory." "We are fairly well off just now," he stated.

Mr. Deshmukh will have discussions with the Madras Government tomorrow "on a number of matters." He said these matters were already under correspondence and, therefore, the discussions would be purely by way of clarification. "There is nothing left to be discussed in a fundamental way," he said. The special assistance offered to the Madras Government towards relief in scarcity areas had already been announced. "Other discussions will be on the general financial affairs of the Madras state", he added.

Mr. Deshmukh described his visit to Madras as purely private "though visits of ministers can never be private." "By private visit, I mean I am not accepting official engagements," he said.

He leaves for Tirupathi on June 8 and returns to Madras the same night. After a three-day stay here, he leaves for Poona.

## ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY PARTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Italian Consul-General in Bombay, Signor Bolasco gave a party today on board the Lloyd Triestino luxury liner "Victoria" to celebrate the Italian National Day. The chief guests of the evening were the Governor of Bombay, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai and his wife. The "Foiree" was attended by several distinguished citizens of Bombay.

## Coir Factory Dispute For Adjudication

ALLEPPEY, June 6 (PTI).

The Government has decided to refer the thirtythree-day-old dispute between workers and Managements of coir factories at Alleppey to adjudication.

The Government's decision follows breakdown of talks for the settlement of the dispute between representatives of the management and workers on June three at Trivandrum.

## Stop Press

**BIDAULT IN THE RUN**

PARIS, June 6 (Reuter): M. Georges Bidault, Popular Republican, today accepted President Auriol's invitation to try to form a new French Government.

# FACTS ABOUT SARDARNAGAR

## Government Side

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note states: As exaggerated reports have appeared in a section of the Press regarding the incidents that took place in Sardarnagar, near Ahmedabad, following the eviction of the occupants of 72 of the tenements there, the following facts have been published:

Under the scheme of expansion of the Destitute Home in the Sardarnagar Township, 72 tenements adjoining the Home were selected for providing additional accommodation for the inmates of the Home. The occupants were requested to vacate the tenements as early as January last and they were offered alternate accommodation. They were given several opportunities to agree to alternative accommodation but to no purpose. Ultimately, notices had to be served upon them to vacate the premises. The occupants also had not paid the rent for the last three years.

Even after the expiry of the period of notice, they were again offered alternative accommodation in spite of the fact that they were in heavy arrears of rent. But the persons concerned did not take advantage of this offer and consequently there was no alternative but to evict them.

OFFICIALS OBSTRUCTED

Some of the occupants obstructed the officials in the discharge of their duties when they were taking possession of the tenements and some force had, therefore, to be used to remove them. A few persons had also to be arrested for defying the order of the Magistrate banning assemblies and processions.

In the course of demonstrations that followed, on June 2, some members of the crowd pelted stones and brick-bats at a result of which some policemen received injuries. In spite of repeated warnings, they continued throwing missiles at the police. The crowd was ultimately dispersed by making a mild lathi charge. The report published in a section of the Press that a lathi-charge was made six times and several persons were injured is incorrect. The fact is that while the police made a mild lathi-charge only once, they used lathis on other occasions simply to push back the crowd. The situation now is under complete control and the work of housing the destitutes in the 72 tenements continues.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): Money Market was easy at the start of the week with money in surceit supply and the authorities operating in reverse. After the one day holiday however conditions became patchey with money useable until the close.

Applications for 270-million sterling of Treasury Bills totalled 339,250,000 sterling. 270 millions were allotted at an average rate of 47 Shillings 4.52 pence per cent next week 270 millions will be offered.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York Cotton.

New York, June 6.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1882-8/85.

American Markets

# COTTON CLOSES STEADY AFTER MODERATE EARLY DECLINE

## Week-end Liquidation Reverses Earlier Recovery In Stocks

NEW YORK, June 5.

THE Cotton market eased slightly early under selling by local and New Orleans operators together with additional liquidation influenced by renewed easiness in grains and reports that Korean truce may be imminent.

The declines, however, were checked by mill buying against textile sales and short covering. Traders were generally inclined to even up commitments in view of the possibility that some final developments may be forthcoming from Korea over the week-end.

During mid-session, short-covering by professional traders and light trade demands found limited offerings in late dealings and prices rallied to the day's best levels. The session closed steady. Sales approximated 120,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING

| | |
|---|---|
| July ..... | 33.62+15 |
| September ..... | 33.78+16 |
| December ..... | 33.88+13 |
| March ..... | 33.93+16 |
| Middling Spot .. | 34.10+15 |

July highest 33.63 and lowest 33.42.

NEW ORLEANS CLOSING

| | |
|---|---|
| July ..... | 33.54 |
| September ..... | 33.73 |
| December ..... | 33.83 |
| March ..... | 33.88 |
| Middling Spot ..... | 33.15 |

### Wall Street Market

Mild recoveries were noted in stocks but the was no inclination to press matters pending further developments in Korean armistice. Gains of mostly fractions were well in the majority with rails taking the leadership. Sentiment of this group bolstered by the action yesterday when it resisted pressure which forced other sections to new 1953 lows.

At noon the averages were industrials 267.71, and rails 102.77.

Some week end trimming of accounts reversed the recovery effort bringing a new 1953 low for most sections. Losses of mostly fractions predominated including numerous leaders. Attracting some attention was the belief of the Under-Secretary of Treasury that the truce in Korea would not affect the administration's request for tax extensions. Admiral corporation was a firm resistant spot holding large fractional gain on outlook for the biggest and the best year in its history.

### Chicago Grains Easy

Chicago grains declined sharply early in active dealings in response to optimistic Korean news, improved wheat production prospects and continued slow export business. Prices rebounded, however, on short covering and evening up for the week-end only to react in late dealings to the day's lows as renewal of Commission-House liquidation uncovered lack of follow. Through buying which has been responsible for earlier recoveries. Export dealers said that the United Kingdom overnight purchased additional moderate amounts of Canadian wheat and small quantities of barley.

CHICAGO GRAINS CLOSING

| | |
|---|---|
| July ..... | 2.01¼ |
| September ..... | 2.05 |
| December ..... | 2.10¾ |
| March ..... | 2.14⅞ |

### London Copra

LONDON, June 5.

Copra Philippine cif UK|European basis ports June-July $215 seller, $212-1|2 quoted

Copra Philippine fob Manila May unquoted.

Copra Straits cif UK|NEuropean basis ports May-June £87 seller £86 seller.

Ditto June-July £84-3|4 seller £84 seler.

Copra Mozambique May-June unquoted.

### Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, June 5.

Black pepper softened as some holders shaded price ideas in order to stimulate extremely quiet demand. Softer Indian advances also acted as an unsettling factor. Buying side was inclined to await week end developments especially in light of favourable peace prospects in Korea.

Spot malabar was offered at 140, afloats 140, June shimpent 139, July 137, Sarawak June shipment 138, July 133 ex-dock, Lampong June Shipment 136, and July 133, Cost and freight New York.

LONDON: White muntok 10-3 seller, white sarawak June 10/4-1/2 seller, Black lampong unquoted, black sarawak June 9/- seller, malabar spot 1170 nominal, June 1140 seller and July 1130 seller. White was easier and black steady at the recent decline but buyers apathetic.

DJAKARTA: Black Lampong was quoted at 2025 nominal and white muntok at 2600 buyer 2650 seller. Market tone was quiet.

SINGAPORE: Black Lampong was quoted at 485 and white muntok at 555. market was quiet.

### Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, June 5.

Most shares became firmer following the asembly's rejection of Mendes-France. Steels and Electrical Manufacturers received more attention and gold mines gained some ground. Wall Street's tone affected dollar stocks but considering the situation their fall was relatively modest.

Event in Korea brought on a very cautious tone in commodities.

BRUSSELS: Following Wall Street speculative sector of the market became rather heavy on recent developments in Korea. This was not evident however in the spot market. In the forward sector heavines was particularly noticeable in Colonials and Petrols. The spot market saw good number of Colonials fairly steady while Goals consolidated their recent gains.

AMSTERDAM: Except for international issues the market was unaffected by a possible Korean settlement. Declines were seen in Holland-America Line with the subscription of the new capital issue today. Royal Dutch and other internationals Estates were divided with Sumatra Tobabbos showing good tone and Guilder Investments hardening. Americans were weak. Premium was nil and Certificates totalled 439.

### N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK, June 5: Trade reports state that there is no sign as yet of anticipated June business decline as local transactions increased to 225,000 ounces. Sales to out of town purchasers however dipped to about 25,000 ounces.

Calcutta Corporation decided on Friday to accord a civic reception to the British Everest Expedition team particularly Sherpa Tenzing, the Indian Everest conqueror.

# PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 6.

The local Produce Market today gave the indication of a fairly good recovery from heavy set-back which it suffered yesterday, consequent on the reports of Korean truce being imminent. There was no more nervousness and prices were fairly stabilized.

During the day's trading prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a moderate turnover. The market closed steady. Following were the closing quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | |
| Bold | 47 | 8 | 0 |
| Coromandal | 46 | 12 | 0 |
| Khandesh | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Karad Bold | 45 | 12 | 0 |
| June-July | 45 | 4 | 0 |
| August-September | 44 | 8 | 0 |
| **CASTORSEEDS** | | | |
| September | 148 | 12 | 0 |
| Madras | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| Gujerat | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Kutch-Saurashtra | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanpur | 28 | 12 | 0 |
| **LINSEEDS** | | | |
| Bold | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Small | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| Satna | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| June-July | 31 | 2 | 0 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 31 | 6 | 0 |
| **KHURSANI** | | | |
| Madras | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Three Zilla | 35 | 4 | 0 |
| **KARDI** | | | |
| Bold | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Kanpur | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| June-July | 24 | 6 | 0 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 24 | 14 | 0 |
| **OILS** | | | |
| Croundnut receipts | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| July | 23 | 14 | 0 |
| Linseed Oil | 16 | 8 | 0 |
| Castor Oil Ready | 17 | 2 | 0 |
| First Pressure | 17 | 14 | 0 |
| B.S.S. | 18 | 2 | 0 |

### Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY June 6.

Following are the official closing quotations of the Artificial Silk Yarn Market:

| | Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 D Ready Japan | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 150 D Ready Japan | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 120 D Ready Italy | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 150 D Ready Italy | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| 150 D Box June opening | 778 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box June highest | 778 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box June lowest | 765 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box June closing | 765 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box July opening | 763 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box July highest | 763 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box July lowest | 770 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 D Box July closing | 770 | 0 | 0 |

### Metal Market

BOMBAY, June 6.

Non-ferrous metals' quotations from the Metal Exchange Association Ltd. were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Ingots Ready | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| June Settlement | 171 | 0 | 0 |
| Zinc Ready | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| June Settlement | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead Ready | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| June Settlement | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin Ready | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| June Settlement | 118 | 0 | 0 |

Market tone steady.

### Ghee Rates

BOMBAY, June 6.

Following were the closing rates in the city Ghee Market today.

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. L. | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| B. K. | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| M. J. | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Vishnu | 61 | 8 | 0 |
| N. N. | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgaum No. 1 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgaum No. 2 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankheshwar | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| Cow Brand | 53 | 8 | 0 |

### Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mercury Ready | 410 |
| Jeth | 390 |
| Cloves New | 695—700 |
| Cloves June Ready | 665—670 |
| Cassia Ready | 58 |

### Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, June 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jetn | 2500—2530 |
| Ashad | 2470—2500 |

### STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 6.

The local stock exchange was closed today, due to fortnightly settlement.

In private the undertone was firm and the market seemed to have partly regained the lost ground after yesterday's heavy setback.

Tata Steel Defd. which closed yesterday at Rs. 1855 was today quoted in private around Rs. 1890. Bombay Dyeing was quoted at Rs. 380.

# Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Stock market ruled quiet but steady in respect of the more speculative stocks. While tea shares were gradually advancing others kept more or less steady. Following are the final transactions:

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1986 82-6 sl, 3 per cent Loan 1957 98-2 sl., 3 per cent Loan 1959-61 96-7 sl, 3 per cent Loan 1970-75 86-6.

BANKS: United Bank of India 3-13.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 9, Dunbars 185.

COALS: Burakur 10-5, Talcher 2-15, Western Bengal 4-15.

JUTES: Agarpara 19-3, Anglo-India 236-8, Champdany 161, Fort Golster 347, Hukumchand 41-14, Presidency 5-4 Ct., Reliance 16-5.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 25-3, Textile Machinery 6-4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Ind. Copper 3-1, Non-ferrous Metal Annas 10, Sone Valley 7-9, Alakali and Chemical 13-14, Airways of India Ltd. 11-9, Angelo Bros. 18-2, Bararee Coke 17-15, BIC 8-10, Ind. National Airways 3-15, Metal Box 20, Rohtas Industry 9-14, Shree Gopal Paper 19-12, Titaghur Paper 36-3, Assam Saws 6-10.

SUGARS: Darbhanga 10-12, Ramnugger Cane 17-12.

TEAS: Baitkhal 4-8, Bormahjan 12-4, Eastern Cachar 3-12, New Dooars 291, Pathemara 4-8, Sonai River 5-12, Texpur 16-6.

# GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 6.

Local Bullion exchange ruled steady today with good activity in both the metals.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 155-144 to react in the initial stage to Rs. 155-10 on liquidation. Short-covering at lower level pushed the price up to Rs. 156-6, at which level it was steady for some time.

Ready silver was Rs. 1-8 higher than the forward.

Forward gold opened firm at Rs. 87-12 and gradually improved by about six annas on good support. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 1-4 higher.

Sovereign was quoted at Rs. 57-12.

Both the metals absorbed most of the liquidation at lower levels and finished a little lower than the day's best levels. Forward gold touched Rs. 88-5 highest. Forward silver also spurted up to Rs. 157 to react later to Rs. 156-12.

Following were the closing quotations:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forward Silver | Rs. | 156 | 12 | 0 |
| Ready Silver | | 158 | 4 | 0 |
| Forward Gold | | 88 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | | 89 | 4 | 0 |
| Sovereign | | 57 | 12 | 0 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 6.

Local cotton market ruled steady today with a moderate activity.

Jarilla August opened at Rs. 682 and rising upto Rs. 687 on scattered support reacted again to Rs. 680 on renewed liquidation. Lower level however, attracted buyers who checked further decline.

On a fresh bout of liquidation August delivery again dipped to Rs. 679-8. But fresh bull support coupled with short-covering again pushed up the price to Rs. 684-8 at which level the market closed steady.

### MORE SUGAR RELEASED

NEW DELHI, June 6.

The Government of India have released a further quantity of 1.5 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of the 1952-53 production of all the factories in the country.

### *DVC Enquiry Report Submitted*

PATIALA, June 6 (PTI): The Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Committee's report was signed at Simla on June 3 last by Mr. P. S. Rau, Chairman and other members of the Committee and sent to the Government of India, it is learnt here.

PATNA: Over 74 lakh maunds of sugar was produced in Bihar during 1952/53, it is officially stated.

# RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S NEW CHAPEL

NEW YORK, June 6 (PTI): The Ramakrishna Mission has opened a new chapel at its New York Centre in commemoration of the Centre's 20th anniversary. The chapel is situated at 17 East 94th Street and both Indian and American devotees of the Mission meet there regularly for prayers.

Swami Nikhilananda, founder and present leader of the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Centre here said at the dedication ceremony that Swami Vivekananda had this purpose when he came to the United States in 1893.

That purpose was:—India should improve her material condition with the help of America's scientific and technological guidance while India brought to the United States a spiritual message which would harmonise the ideas of science and religion.

Swami Nikhilananda expressed the hope that through the Mission's activities India and America would learn to appreciate each other's cultural greatness.

### BIG FIRE IN JUBBULPORE

#### Sawmill And Six Houses Gutted

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 6.

Three motor trucks, about half a dozen houses and timber and fuel worth several thousand rupees were destroyed by a devastating fire which broke out last night at about eleven in Sirdar Jwala singh's Sawmills at Jubbulpore.

The flames which leapt high into the sky were seen eight miles away. Fire squads and fire brigades were rushed from the Military Guncarriage Factory, Ordnance Factory and City Corporation but water shortage in the mains hampered fire fighters and the fire could not be brought under control until two this morning.

An electric pole melted and twisted at the base due to the intense heat. Several kutcha houses were demolished to check the element's progress and save a petrol depot situated about two hundred yards away from the burning Sawmill.

### Nine Socialists Resign

KANPUR, June 6 (UPI): Nine prominent members of the Praja Socialist Party, Kanpur have submitted their resignation to the State P.S.P. due to the differences between the two sections of the members, it was reliably learnt here yesterday.

### *Tried To Stage A Murder*

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter): Derek Howard Wright, 35-year-old shipowner, was committed for trial yesterday accused of trying to stage a murder with a Scotland Yard detective as the killer.

Police charged he offered a detective 150 sterling to ran a car driven by his ex-wife's new husband. Wright did not know he was offering the alleged "murder assignment" to a policeman, and yesterday he was committed to the Central Criminal Court accused of 'endeavouring to persuade a person to commit murder.'

Wright will face trial on June 16. He pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence.

### DUTCHMAN ASKED TO QUIT BULGARIA

THE HAGUE, June 6 (Reuter): The Dutch Foreign Office last night confirmed that the Dutch Charge d'Affaires in Sofia, Mr. A. Brink, had been declared persona non grata by the Bulgarian Government.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Deputy Minister for Finance, Government of India, said in Calcutta that the Silver Refinery Scheme at the Gowernment of India's new mint at Alipore had been abandoned.

# talking of BOOKS

## Study Of Hindu Philosophy

### WORK OF INDONESIAN 'VARSITY PROFESSOR

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIVING HINDU PHILOSOPHY: By Frans Vreede, Oxford University Press. Pages 71.

COLOSSUS OF SHRAVANBELGOLA AND OTHER JAIN SHRINES OF THE DECCAN; SHRAVANBELGOLA IN PICTURES: By S. S Jain. Jain Publicity Bureau. Price Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN WITH COLOMBO PLAN: By Professor Himansu Roy. H. Chatterjee & Co., Ltd. Price Rs. 2. Pages 131.

**A PROFESSOR from the University of Indonesia has contributed the latest volume in the history of Hindu culture and philosophy: previous works have been mostly written by European and Indian scholars. Mr. Vreede's notes represent in many respects an advance in scholarship, his thesis being that Indian points of view have quite another bearing than modern Western systems of philosophy.**

His introduction limits itself to philosophy in its original, its fundamental meaning as it is embodied in its authoritative teachers and scholars, in its experts and knowing ones.

As the first condition of realising philosophic experience Prof. Vreede recommends the study of the Vedic texts and the Upanishads which essentially represent spiritual experience as klowledge acquired by vision and by a view—"darshana"—of reality. He delves deep into the implications of the six Darshanas or visions, into the castes and "jatis" that symbolise a social order in harmony with Hindu views, and scientifically piles up words and phrases that might lead to a better understanding of the philosophy. The student might find these of some interest but the non-professional finds himself throughly bored by this mass of knowledge he is surrounded with, the furniture, so to say, of the Sanskrit mind. It is not so pleasant for instance to come upon such a para as this: "ananda maya kosha—the envelope made of (Maya), bliss (ananda, fullness of self-being), symbol of possibilities residing in the human self when not viewed analytically (rationally, emotionally, bodily etc.) nor even synthetically, but contemplated as a fundamental unity." Surely the effort to be and to "become oneself" should become increasingly difficult in the face of this! Philosophical symbology as illustrated in the professor's book here needs extensive oral elucidation to become clearer.

In the final analysis Prof. Vreede relies on the fact that philosophical knowledge and experience are difficult indeed to acquire by only reading and studying texts without an intimate association with persons who possess direct knowledge of being, without so-called association of reality itself. Says he: "The opposition of theory and practice does not in the least apply to traditional Hindu philosophy. Only an all round human discipline opens the human mind to the truth that philosophic realisation does not consist in putting a theoritical view into practice but is simultaneous with knowledge, that is with "real knowledge", not with theories about knowledge, but with "experience of knowledge", with consciousness of reality.

Hindu philosophy, as Vreede sees it, aims at a living wisdom in harmony with the traditional peace invocation, asking for teacher and student both together prosperity in the practice of the truths learned, and Peace of Body, Peace of Mind, Peace of Spirit.

A book written with earnest conviction the "Essentials of Living Hindu Philosophy" nevertheless fails to impress and exalt as does Radhakrishnan's "Eastern Religions and Western Thought" or even a simple perusal of the Bhagavad Gita.

### Jainism

From the seeking of Living Wisdom to the high moral code of Jainism is not a far cry. The majority of students are acquainted with its theories of non-violence self-restraint and renunciation. S. S. Jain's book introduces a new field of interest to the student of archaeology and religion,—Shravanbelgola, a pretty little village in Mysore state, the chief seat of Lord Gommateshvara, whose colossal statue in human form hewn out of solid rock marks the site of one of the most historic temples in South India and the seat of Jainism itself. Its history is as old as the history of India itself, going as far back as the third century B.C. Driven by a belief that Jain philosophy and the very conception of Jainism are so subtle and intricate that no non-Jain can appreciate them in their true colours, the author regards this as a unique work of its kind. His painstaking effort to include all aspects of history, archaeology and architecture results only in a welter of details and phrases that leave the reader with a very indistinct impression of the many temples and sites described or of this "wonder of the world."

The Epilogue is an appeal for the revival of the past glory of Jainism in the country. The editing is poor indeed. Shravanbelgola in pictures, the accompanying brochure, presents spots of architectural beauty like the Chandragiri and Bhadrabahu Cave among them perforated ninety baserelief panels. The reproduction is very poor indeed and the book fails in its pictorial appeal.

### Five-Year Plan

A reviewer who is in the habit of making his own notes as he goes along is a trifle annoyed to find all his conclusions set down neatly by the author himself towards the end. Professor Himansu Roy has been at great pains to make summary observations on his lengthy criticism of the Five-Year Plan. This supplements a compact section on the details of the Plan in all its aspects, administration, public co-operation and the various development programmes. His main conclusion is that it is based on inadequate, partial and sometimes even on wrong assessment of human and material resources in the country, that the planners are often too optimistic as to the sources of finance. Thus for example they seem to rely a good deal on foreign and particularly American aid to the country.

Rightly enough, the planners have given topmost priority to agriculture. But according to Professor Roy they have not specifically referred to one factor influencing their targets of production, viz, the fact that higher production will lead to higher costs and higher price. This will make the market more limited and the price of production will naturally suffer. In the field of industry too a valuable pointer has been made. Like many others in the country the author feels that the plan has provided the widest scope to private enterprise. This in its turn will give almost unlimited licence for monopolistic exploitation of resources by capitalists in India and abroad. On the other hand, it has not been made clear whether sterling will be released to enable private enterprise to import capital equipment.

#### OTHER DRAWBACKS

Other "Nos" figure prominently in the Plan—no concrete transport and communications system no proper social security measures, a commerce policy with little relation to facts, scant attention to medical and public health and a progressive educational system. Finally Prof. Roy finds the plan wanting in the vast fields of labour and public administration. The proposal that labour and capital differences should generally be settled by mutual collaboration and negotiation seems to him to be essentially against the interests of labour. Corruption in our public administration is an avowed legacy of the last war, but where, asks Prof. Roy, are the measures for promoting integrity, where is the prospect of better pay, better discipline, better training for promoting efficiency in public administration.

Despite these defects Prof. Roy stresses the considerable and far-reaching merits of the Plan. For one, the Community Development Programmes will revitalise village life and the multi-purpose projects solve the glaring problems of water supply and the supply of hydro-electricity. Co-operative social organisations and the role of cottage and small scale industries have been well recognised. Gross disparities in land holdings and the glaring problem of middle class unemployment have also been considered in all aspects. Despite his constructive critical attitude Prof. Roy recognises the fact that a compromise on the Plan between Congress and the various parties is not impossible, the differences being merely of degree. Most important is public support for this sincere effort to bring about an economic revolution in the country.

The editing is poor but the lucidity of thought will render this booklet of interest to the layman as well as the student of economics.

—P. D.

'Along Came The Pied Paper

The Portland Oragonion

## Scientists Clash With Military

### CAN U. S. BE DEFENDED AGAINST ATOM ATTACK?

**BY ROLAND SAWYER**

**(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)**

WASHINGTON.

**AN issue of gravest importance to American citizens has become public through a speech and a magazine article which are being given simultaneous circulation in Washington. It is a long-smoldering dispute between a number of the nation's leading physicists and nuclear scientists and a group of military leaders.**

Offhand, this may sound like another argument in which the average citizen has no concern because it is a discussion of technical problems difficult to understand and a matter of no direct consequence. But it is no more technical than whether or not American houses could be demolished by the thousands some day, and no more difficult than whether or not the American way of life may be atom-bombed to destruction.

One of the nation's top nuclear scientists warns that nothing is being done, or is even in sight of being done, to take adequate precautions for the defense of the United States in the event that diplomatic measures should fail to prevent the outbreak, in what President Eisenhower calls this "perilous period," of atomic warfare.

#### BERKNER'S CHARGE

The charge comes from Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, president of Associated Universities, Inc., which operates the Brookhaven National Laboratory for the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Berkner addressed the leading nuclear scientists here a few days ago, men who built both the uranium and the hydrogen bomb. He reminded them that they had given the country an offensive weapon of great power, but that they also had built a weapon that could quite as easily destroy this country.

Dr. Berkner's speech was not all his own. It represented in part the careful thinking of a group of physicists and nuclear scientists, in Washington for the annual meeting of the American Physical Society. It was most carefully prepared and reviewed.

At about the same time, one of the nation's leading business magazines, Fortune, published an article on the same subject of continental defense, and this article concluded as follows:

"Meanwhile, there was a serious question of the propriety of scientists trying to settle such grave national issues alone, inasmuch as they bear no responsibility for the successful execution of war plans."

#### PHYSICISTS STIRRED

Rightly or not, this charge has given the natural scientists great concern. Most of this group are men who now have had long experience in weapons development. In various fields, they worked all through World War II and thereafter. They are not freshmen from the laboratories running off in several directions at the first moment the military says "no." They are led by such distinguished men as Dr. Vannevar Bush, who headed the Office of Scientific Research and Development in World War II, by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, and Dr. James B. Conant.

These men are not necessarily associated directly with Dr. Berkner in his charges, but they are the senior members of the group as a whole, notwithstanding there are often differences, sharp differences, of method between them. But there are no differences when it comes to the charge that they bear no personal responsibility for their work.

A reporter who knows anything of these men knows that no group of individuals carries a greater sense of both moral and practical military responsibility for their work than the physicists and natural scientists in the atomc and weapons development field.

#### DISPUTE GROWS

But there has been growing, for a long period, an issue of fundamental disagreement [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

### DEFENCE DEBATE

Shall American cities be thoroughly defended against atomic bombers? One group—chiefly of prominent physicists and civilian weapons experts—says yes. Another—chiefly military leaders who think the big American bomber is defense enough—says no.

There is no effective defense of the North American continent and its cities today.

Behind the scenes in Washington, President Eisenhower is known to be gravely concerned with this problem.

The debate between the two conflicting groups was kept largely quiet until April end, when it broke into the open. The accompanying article quotes both sides.

*My Dear Sisters & Brothers,*

NOW there was a call from the Ghatkopar Balkan–ji-Bari. Its children had gone for a three days' stay at Neral. Shri Jayantbhai Pandya, Secretary of the Unit, sent me an invitation on their behalf, and how could I refuse it?

I went to Neral on the last day of their camp. I and Behn Lalita, to be exact. Other friends who had promised to accompany me ultimately dropped. On reaching Neral I came to know that the children had been to Matheran the previous day. I was thinking then of staying away at Neral. Lalitabehn, however, was definite that we should proceed to Matheran. So we took the train of the small gauge, and went there.

Well, the train moving uphill through the curved route was well-worth enjoying. But what was there at Matheran? One does not know why Matheran has become so very hot these days! We passed there an hour or two, and returned to Neral by the last train of the day.

How happy we felt in the company of children! It was a great pleasure taking lunch with them all. And, indeed, it was sweet of Behn Neeroo to go on giving eatables to us. We just gulped them, and our bellies began to grow full and rather tight. Still we went on taking the meals — specially "ladoos." And Jayantbhai was given a helping of salty "ladoos" — oh, it was difficult to swallow those, but water was handy, and with it went also the salty "ladoos" down his throat.

While returning, children were all in a wonderful mood. They sang, shouted slogans and talked nice things. Many of them told me their names, and I sincerely hope I shall be able to remember them — for mine is a very simple name—just "Dada", which they said was not quite easy to forget.

## A Hiding Place

Arvind, Suhasini, and Baby Unmeel were sitting round the sigri fire.

Baby Unmeel had come to spend the day, and the others were wondering how they should amuse him. It was too wet to play in the compound and they couldn't make a noise because Daddy was busy in the study, and must not be disturbed.

While they were trying hard to think of something new, a big van drove up to the house. Then the bell rang, and presently the children heard something being carried in and put down with a bump in the hall. Then the hall door shut, the van drove away, and everything was quiet again.

"I wonder what that was?" said Suhasini.

And Arvind said, "I expect it was the old cupboard that Daddy bought at the sale. I'm going to see."

And out he went.

"It's a jolly old thing", he called out; "come and have a look at it."

They were standing admiring it, and Baby Unmeel was running his finger along the deep carving on the lid, when the children's mother came out and sent them back inside.

"It's warmer there", she said; "I can't have Unmeel catching cold".

"We'll play hide-and-seek", said Arvind. "Suhasini shall go away and hide, and Baby Unmeel and I will find you".

So Arvind went off ,and when Arvind had counted twenty, he took Baby Unmeel's hand and ran off upstairs.

Arvind thought he would find her at once, for he knew all the hiding-places in the house. But clever Suhasini had thought of a new one.

It was Baby Unmeel who found her.

He ran to the big woolly dressing-gown that hung behind Daddy's bedroom door, and pushed his hand in it.

Suhasini squealed, and came out laughing. "You do pinch hard!" she said, shaking back her hair.

"It was a splendid place," said Arvind; "we had almost given up. Now I'll hide, and you shall find me."

Arvind went off and hid in the wood cellar under the stairs. He pulled an old sack over him and squeezed down as low as he could in the corner.

But Baby Unmeel's sharp eyes spied him, and they had him out in no time.

And then it was Baby Unmeel's turn.

"You'll never find me," he cried as he ran off.

They counted fifty, to give him time, and then they began to hunt.

It turned out to be the longest hide-and-seek hunt they had ever known. They went first to all the usual hiding-places; then they went through every room, carefully then they questioned everybody in the house. But nobody could help them. Baby Unmeel had vanished.

Arvind and Suhasini sat down on the hearthrug and looked at each other.

"The young rascal" said Arvind. "Where can he be? He must have gone into the garden."

"No, he wouldn't do that," Suhasini said. "He quite understood that he must not go out of the house....I know" she cried, suddenly jumping up. "I know where he is—he's in the cupboard!"

And he was.

"I am glad you came," he said, as he scrambled out. "I was getting so hot."

## Age Before Beauty

Responding to national appeals to employ more elderly people, a firm at Southgate, Middlesex, has taken on a 70-year old man as a shorthand-typist.

## Army Made From Bits And Pieces

Fashioning perfect model soldiers in full dress from unlikely odds and ends is the hobby of a Post Office technician.

He has turned a meat-paste tin into an exquisite little drum, used pins to make a tiny rifle's swivels and an old kid glove for its sling. He has used rabbit fur for a smart Guardsman's bearskin, and a tassel from his pyjamas cord for the plume on a Life Guard's helmet.

Coloured and shaped by his skilful hands these bits and pieces have become accurate and beautiful models.

## Greedy Reynard

To find a nice plump chicken,
The fox for miles will roam,
The reason is, he has a brush,
And therefore wants a comb.

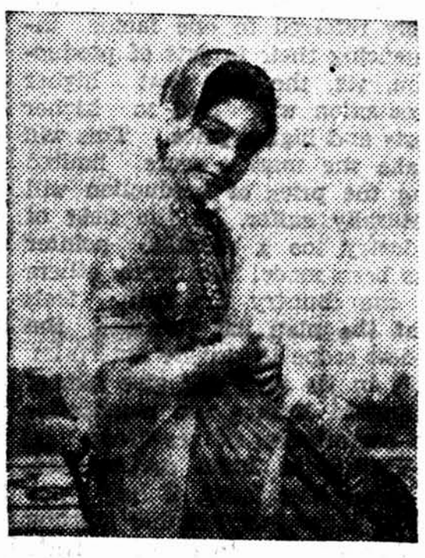
## In The Country

The old wall between the rough grass fields and the russet-clad moor—built so cleverly of loose stones—always merits our attention. Tiny plants adorn its jagged top and the fissures and openings of its uneven face; ferns and stonecrop, and many an unexpected tiny sapling, endeavour to maintain a root-hold in some crack.

Nature has beautified the work of man, draping the stones with mosaic and tapestry. Lovely mosses paint the weathered surface with yellow, green, orange, and a dozen other tints; lichens give parts of the wall a multi-coloured look, as though an artist had dabbed his brushes haphazardly in his palette.

The wall also houses many creatures in its holes and crannies—the V-rippled adder, the spiny hedgehog, the cunning stoat, and many a baby rabbit; the galleries in the loose stones are the runways of mice and voles; and in summer the wheatear builds her nest in a convenient hole.

## BLOOMING BUD



Little Ruby looks so lovely.

## Age Of An Egg

The age of an unbroken egg may be told by watching the way in which it floats when placed in a solution of one part of salt to two of water.

If the egg is under 36 hours old it will sink to the bottom of the jar. When from two to three days old it will float just below the surface.

At the end of the 5th day the long axis of the egg will stand at 20 degrees. On the 8th day it will be at 45 degrees; on the 14th 60; on the 21st 75. At the end of the month the egg will float upright with the small end downwards.

## Not What Was Wanted

"I want you to write a sentence with the word 'Analysis' in it, children," said teacher to the class.

One of the pupils wrote: "The teacher asked us to look up the word 'analysis' in the dictionary."

## VERY SIMPLE

The two tired hikers stopped by a signpost.

"Ten miles to London," read one of them.

"Come on!" said the other. "Let's step it out—that's only five miles apiece."

## Ugly Looks

Mother found her small son making faces at a fierce looking bulldog.

"Why were you doing that, John?" she said as she hurried him away.

"Well, he started it," was the

## What Is The Near East?

For a long time people have been speaking of the Far East, Near East, and Middle East, without knowing exactly what they mean.

Now the National Geographical Society of America have suggested that everybody should agree to certain definitions.

The Far East should include China, the Mongolian Republic, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia.

The Middle East should include Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Ceylon.

The Near East should include Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the Hejaz.

## Balkan-ji-Bari

New Balkan-ji-Bari Centres are soon going to be established in Bhopal and Gwalior.

The Saraswati Kendra, Panki Balkan-ji-Bari meets every day. They read in the library and play indoor games. They also play outdoor games in the Ganesh Maidan nearby, and have regular programmes of songs, stories, talks, debates, picnics, hobbies and handicrafts, etc.

The Gheghata Balkan-ji-Bari Unit of Bihar celebrated its anniversary, under the presidentship of Shri Anugrah Narain Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar and President of the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

Bal Bhavan children went on an excursion to Jogeshwari caves, had sports, a social and a variety entertainment programme.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—or not yet?

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms for admission to this premier All-India Children's Association from Dada —"Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 52, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You will be proud to join your own organisation....Dada will be very happy to hear from you!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

# ON A PICNIC

Bal Bhavan children at Jogeshwari Caves.

# KIDS HAVE A DIP

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children enjoying a dip in the Ulhas river at Neral.

# *Atom Attack*

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 5)

tween many of these men and the military, chiefly the leaders and proponents of strategic air power in the United States Air Force, whose spokesmen include former Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter and Gen. Curtis LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command. These men are not necessarily responsible for the magazine article in question, but the nuclear scientists believe it represents substantially their point of view.

The thesis of the article is that Dr. Oppenheimer and a group under him has sought to undermine the Air Force strategic bomb programme on the ground that this programme offers the United States no continental security and has, in fact, goaded the Russians into a greater effort in their own atomic-bomb programme and in long-range aircraft development.

Incidentally, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, supreme Allied commander in Europe, has just advised the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Russians are capable of building extremely effective aircraft, presumably long-range planes, as well as extremely effective fighter and fighter-bomber jets.

Dr. Berkner has spoken out now, saying that a dangerous concept has been promoted and fastened upon the United States by the advocates of the "big stick" theory to the effect that the best continental defense in the atomic age is a strong offense, and that with big strategic bombers and super atomic bombs, America need don't have to worry too much.

Dr. Berkner says that "present" methods of air defense, taken by themselves offer no important solution. He says that even if the United States could beat the tremense cost of defense construction around present methods, "there would be gaps that would remain such defense much less than absolute against a clever enemy."

Dr. Berkner points out, "modern atomic weapons give us but one chance." That is, the United States cannot afford to make serious errors of judgment in its national policies in the age of atomic warfare. And, he stresses, we must live with this situation from now on, for, in the words of one of our colleagues. "The atom is here to stay. Are you?"

# ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

*Art promotes understanding—Sphere of art and language—People for classical arts —No make-up for Indian art—India's art treasures—Soordas and his compositions— Bombay's municipal theatre—Cinema for children—Wanted survey of folk arts.*

**ART is described as a language which is common to the people of the entire world. It is, then logically taken as a force capable of binding them together.**

The world has, hitherto, failed to take art for what it is worth and with the seriousness which it demands.

### *United In Art*

In Europe, the language changes as soon as frontiers are crossed, but art shows no fundamental variations. In fact, the different countries are united in the region of art, and yet the present generation has witnessed two world-wars fought chiefly on the soil of Europe and also the cold war which is on with periodical variations in its intensity. One wonders where art is standing in Europe and why it has failed to function as a vital link between the different countries. The fault lies not with art but with other interests.

Like language, art is a mode of expression, but it has a specialised form and structure. If the analogy between the two is carried further, art, though it is universal in its appeal, will appear to have national traits. In this respect, Indian art differs from other systems inasmuch as it rests on different fundamentals and has its own technique.

Every art—be it painting, sculpture, music or dance—has certain fundamentals. It has technique, form and content. The question is which of these constituents of art makes it a language which is acclaimed to be universal. Rightly speaking, every constituent must form one of the components of the pattern of art language. From the people's point of view, the form and content matter most, when art is brought in contact with them.

### *Must Be Intelligible*

The thing which is expressed and the way in which it is interpreted must be intelligible to the people, if art is to have any meaning for them. This point will be illustrated by every Indian art of any period. Take the example of painting. The technique of painting which centres round "line" has left nothing unintelligible in it to the people. The appeal of line is reinforced by colour and decorative treatment. Human figures and other accessories of the composition are usually presented in such a manner that the content at once becomes clear to the observer. The same is the case with sculpture.

To convey something to the people, art should be likeable and not merely intelligible to them. This condition was satisfied by Indian painting and sculpture. Knowledge was conveyed by art to the millions who could not read the printed language. It was again assimilated and propagated by them. The sphere of the spoken language as a means of communication was greatly widened by the language in paint, stone, musical notes and dance-gestures.

### *Noteworthy Peculiarities*

Sanskrit, though it was widely studied and spoken, was essentially, language of the educated elite. Classical painting, sculpture, music, dance and drama were its counterparts in art, and all of them were fully intelligible to the people. It was a curious coincidence that "Sanskrit"—classical arts were undersood by those who used to speak the Prakrit. This point has been missed by many, but its importance lies in the fact that it explains the incidence of progressive development and extensive distribution of arts in the past. Indian art has been from the earliest times an art for the people.

Symbolic Abhinaya is one of the peculiar and distinguishing features of Indian art. It enters, to a varying extent, in the technique of every art, although it has a proponderent role in the technique of classical dance. symbolism has not imposed limitations on any art as a medium of communication, as the art language of which it formed an integral part was understood by the people inspite of the appalling proportion of illiteracy Appreciation of art must have been on a much higher level even if the people were not regularly initiated in it.

### *Truth To Be Re-emphasised*

The present forms a depressing contrast to the past so far as the understanding of art is concerned. Carnatic music even without wordings has limited circulation in the North. Those who claim to have deep interest in music will seem to assume an apathetic attitude as soon as something without wordings is rendered in the South Indian style. Such a condition is the outcome of ignorance and confusion of the regional languages with the language of art.

Art is universal in its conception and appeal. This is the truth, and it has to be re-emphasised in the modern world. Art—the technique and form—must be appreciated even though its content be unintelligible. In order to achieve this end, it is necessary to educate the people in appreciation of art and to lift art above politics and other interests which lead to confusion and also conflicts. What India had achieved during the Rajasthan-Mughal period should be an ideal for the international art movement. Indian art will contribute much to this movement, if it is presented in its genuine form and not in the "make-up" which has come to be a fashion with its centre in the West.

### *For The Nation*

Antiquities and art objects of outstanding merits are of national interest; and as such, they must be acquired and preserved for the nation. This principle has been fully accepted by the Government of India. Enactment of special legislation prohibiting exports was the first stage in the Government's plan. As a corollary to it, the Government proceeded to establish, in co-operation with the State Governments, the National Art Treasures Fund—a machinery to acquire antiquities and art objects of national importance.

The National Art Treasures Fund has been functioning through the Art Purchase Committee and Regional Advisory Committees consists of accredited experts in art. Its principal functions are to select the objects and to determine their values. This Committee meets at fixed intervals, and consequently the work of the fund is carried on regularly.

The Art Purchase Committee is assisted by Regional Advisory Committees appointed by the State Governments. The Government of Bombay has appointed a three-member Committee for the state of Bombay. Since this Committee has begun to function, collectors and owners of antiquities and art objects—ancient as well as modern—who might be desirous of offering them as a gift or for sale will be able to negotiate through it with the fund.

### *In Honour Of Soordas*

The birth-day anniversary of Soordas was celebrated a few days ago in Gwalior. The lead was taken by the Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Sabha. It is not known whether musicians had joined the function. Soordas was a poet and moreover a great music composer and musician, but literary scholars and their societies have recognised him as a poet and have in excusably neglected him as a music-pioneer though he belonged to the rank of Haridas, Baijoo and Tansen. In literary conferences, his compositions are treated as recitation although they constitute a part of high music.

On the side of music, some ill-informed vocalists and adventurers have started the ridiculous fashion of "setting to music" such high compositions and of singing Dhruvapuds and Dhamaris in Keraba and Dadara Talas. "Maya Mori Kamar" of Soordas, to cite an instance, is in Dheema Trital and is traditionally sung in sorath; but a music magazine showed, some months ago, this composition having been "set to music" in Bhairavi and Keraba Tala. Adventurers should leave compositions of masters like Soordas to those who know the original style and who are able to render them in their authentic tunes and Talas.

The gathering at Gwalior has demanded in a resolution that Mahmoodpur in Uttar Pradesh, which according to its belief, was the native village of Soordas should be renamed as Soorpuri. It will be interesting to know the authority establishing this village as the birth-place. In the first place, the identity of real Soordas is lost in the confusion made by a couple of claimants to the same name. Dramatists and film producers have popularised Bilva Mangal as Soordas. Some scholars who have collected enough evidence have come to the conclusion that the birthplace of real Soordas was "Sihin" near Delhi. Memorials to great music pioneers like Soordas must be raised, but they should be in the right place and of the right type.

The plan for Bombay's municipal theatre is proceeding at a snail's pace. Bombay is now told that it will soon have a theatre. This is a vague assurance. Years have rolled by, but the municipal theatre does not seem to have gone beyond the stage of paper-plan. The site has been shifted from one locality to another. At present, it is the Nardulla Tank maidan at the junction of the Annie Besant Road and Cadell Road, and this too has been tentatively selected.

While the cost of the building is estimated at Rupees 20 lakhs, one likes to know whether this costly theatre will relieve the scarcity of dramatic theatres in the city. The municipal authorities ought to have consulted theatrical groups and organisations on the crucial point of selecting the site, as the theatre is needed by them and will be patronised by them. The public has, at least, the right to know the principle by which the selection of the site was guided.

### *For Children*

New Delhi has added to its cultural institutions, a children's cinema hall which is the venture of the Cultural Film Society. With the seating arrangement for 200, this hall will have a very limited accommodation, but any way the 200 children, who will succeed in securing admission, will get something specially intended for them.

India has no special theatres for children and no machinery to produce films for them. The movement has now started in New Delhi, but it should not stop there. Something positive on the screen for children is badly needed to counteract the pernicious influence of adult films to which they are constantly exposed. An all-India movement is required to develop the cinema also as an institution ministering to the needs of childrens.

### *Unexplored Regions*

A socio-cultural survey of the Narbada Valley in Nimar district has been planned under the auspices of the Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad. This marks a welcome move to explore the unexplored regions of Indian arts. The survey will be carried out by three prominent literary associations of Madhya Bharat.

The purpose of the survey is to collect, from rural areas, crude material such as folk songs, tunes and rural arts. The survey will yield some result, if it is carried out systematically and entrusted to those who are conversant with the subjects of art. Music, dance and art are specialised subjects. They should be studied and analysed by experts and not by literary scholars who might be unable to do justice to them.

Such survey must be carried out in all the regions. A comperative study of the trends of art, music and dance of the adjacent areas should then be made, so that the link between them can be traced systematically. In all the regions, socio-cultural surveys will be carried out with little difficulty if literary art and music associations will come forward to work in collaboration with welfare bodies. The study of folk and tribal music, dances and arts will lead to the discovery of the link between them and classical arts; and it must be undertaken from this point of view also.

## AGAIN AFTER 120 MILLION YEARS

**The archaeopteryx—the oldest known fossil bird—'lives' again after about 120 million years in this reconstruction at the Natural History Museum in London. At the right is the ex-bomber pilot Arthur Hayward who is the chief taxidermist of the Museum.**

*OUR DELHI LETTER* *FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT*

# FINANCING THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

## What Will Happen If Quota Of States Fails?

*THE Government of India is having its summer vacation. The Prime Minister is away in London, the Finance Minister and the Communication Ministers are on tour and there has been a general exodus of other ministers to Nainital. The Labour Minister is lying ill. Maulana Azad is the vacation Prime Minister. The Secretariat has assumed a deserted look. In such a climate, the fate of a news-gatherer could well be imagined.*

Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh is a real successor to Sri Jairamdas Daulat Ram. Like the previous Food Minister, he never misses an opportunity to make a speech. He is a Minister for Food and Agriculture, and yet the Centre neither grows food nor has agriculture under its control.

Speaking during the week at Dehra Dun, Dr. Deshmukh bitterly deplored the "Wanton destruction of our forest wealth and cutting down of valuable trees." He was surprised that "while on the one hand some enthusiasm is shown for the Mahotsava programme, little is done to protect the trees that are already growing. There is hardly any effort to control unauthorised destruction."

Dr. Deshmukh was presiding over the second Session of the Central Board of Forestry at Dehra Dun. This board was recently reconstituted and has, amongst its members all the state ministers. The Centre had an illusion that the decisions of the board would be binding on the States, because state ministers were members of the board. This illusion should have been blasted by the progress report of the Planning Commission and Appleby's survey of Indian administration.

### FINANCE FOR THE PLAN

The Planning Commission has had a series of conferences with State Governments. The State Governments painted a rosy picture of their resources and undertook to raise additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 232 crores. Of this, Rs. 67 crores was mainly on account of proposals made by some of the State Governments, subsequent to consultations with the Commission, for raising the size of the State plans. The Planning Commission says "the raising of additional resources by the States must, therefore, be regarded as an essential condition for the implementation of the Plan." Let the Planning Commission give the reply.

"Except in the case of a few states, the additional measures of taxation have been of minor importance and the proceeds realized in 1951-52 and 1952-53 have been only small. This increase in tax revenues has, in fact been more than absorbed by increased expenditure of a non-development nature on revenue account itself. In addition, several State Governments are spending larger sums on buildings, roads and development schemes outside the state plans." This should be regarded as the beginning of the end of the Five-Year Plan. This should have disillusioned Dr. Deshmukh also. The state minister-members of the Forestry Board, under the persuasive climate of Dehra Dun might agree to some resolutions. The issue is about their implementation.

### VANDALISM IN CAPITAL

New Delhi is a case in a point, so far as wanton destruction of forests is concerned. Builders of New Delhi had laid out beautiful avenues and equally beautiful house-gardens. That New Delhi's trees were wantonly cut down by Government servants came to knowledge through a foreign Ambassador, who returning to his own country, bitterly complained of this vandalism to his opposite number from India. The Indian Ambassador, in his turn wrote to India's Foreign Office, which had necessary enquiries made from the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The Municipal Committee did not deny the charge, but decided to appoint Chawkidars to stop the wanton cutting down of trees. Resolution having been passed, appointments were made. The wanton cutting down of trees still continues, and if Dr. Deshmukh takes the trouble of watching the "Kumbha Mela" on cycles in the evenings, he would spot loads of newly chopped wood nicely tied on the luggage carriers of many a cycle.

Through the courtesy of the British Information Service. I lately saw a documentary of Cyprus. It showed how the island had become a desert and how it was restored to its original greenery. Goats which destroyed the vegetation were banished from Cyprus. Dr. Deshmukh is a Union Minister with his residence in New Delhi. He should have known the extent of destruction the goats have been inflicting on New Delhi's gardens.

March in Delhi is a month of falling leaves. In the old British days, these leaves were collected and carted away to damps. Last March they were collected and set fire to, causing considerable damage to trees.

Keeping of milch cattle in residential houses in New Delhi is generally prohibited. And yet there is hardly a house in which a cow or a buffalo is not kept.

There is the case of a general, who stored ghee in his bath room and kept buffaloes tied to his garden trees. The state of his garden on which thousands of tax-payer's money had been spent can be easily imagined.

New Delhi's trees and grassy lawns on either side of the roads were looked after by the Central Public Works Department. As the first gift of independence, the Municipal Committee took over the management of trees and grassy berns. The care and maintenance of the berns was thereafter abandoned on financial grounds. The Refugees have done the rest.

As for Van Mahotsava, if the reports could be believed, saplings are planted every year in the dugouts three years-old photographs are flashed, speeches are made and the organisers adjourn the tamasha for the following year. This is the state of affairs in the capital of India. The State Governments have their own problems. For instance, in pursuit of Congress ideology, they have to pay for prohibition. In pursuit of the Welfare State ideology, there is the craze for full expensive hobby and democracy has increased administration costs increased administration costs everywhere. Someone has to pay. Trees are defenceless. They can easily be chopped off.

### SOIL EROSION

The Planning Commission has laid emphasis on the evils of soil erosion. The Finance Minister has lately been demanding active steps against soil erosion. The tax-payer spent a large sum of money in getting six Indians trained in the United States of America. They came to India. They have since been reverted to their states. One of them is now a Member of Public Service Commission. So much for soil erosion.

Reverting back to the Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission says that in case foreign aid were not forthcoming, there would be no alternative but to collect more money by way of taxation, borrowings and deficit financing at home "all of which in their turn will invariably impinge on the consumption standards of the country." The Commission has not replied to the question as to what would happen to the plan, if the State Governments did not raise the additional revenues as contemplated by the Plan. Will it also result in additional taxation, additional borrowing and additional deficit financing?

There is yet the larger issue of equality of sacrifice. Congress stands for equalising wealth and opportunities. Such is also the avowed object of the Five Year Plan. There should therefore, be equality in sacrifice also. If standards of consumption are to be curtailed and prices go up as a result of deficit financing, the Government will have to safeguard the interests of the unprotected section of the society so that rich may not become richer and the poor poorer. There is no evidence that Government has any effective plan for such an object.

## Food Fads

"At one of our biggest departmental stores run on American lines, where many Americans in London do their shopping, I discovered - reindeer liver. A friend with a family of boys tells me that, with meat rationing as tight as it is at present, reindeer liver is her great standby. It is like the best calves' liver and is, of course, solid protein. However, one real difficulty had cropped up. Her youngest boy, who firmly believes in Santa Claus, refuses to touch reindeer liver. The thought of eating what may be a bit of one of Santa Claus' team is more than he can bear!"

—Mrs. Christopher Salmon.

"I bought my baby a thousand-dollar bond today," said the happy young father.

"What on earth could he do with the money by the time he grows up?" inquired a pessimistic friend.

"Oh," beamed the father, "he'll buy a new suit when he graduates from high school."

## Convicted Atomic Spies

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who are to be executed on Ju 18 at Sing Sing Prison.

# Peking Backs 'Free Thais'

## PUPPET STATE SETUP FOR RED EXPANSION

**BY RONALD STEAD**

*Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor', Boston.*

**WHILE world attention is focussed on fighting in Indo-China, a much bigger and more sinister Communist plot is beginning to envelop large portions of southeast Asia.**

**This is a political manoeuvre originated either in Peking or Moscow or both, to set up in the heart of southeast Asia a new puppet Communist state.**

The new state, which would cut across the presently recognized frontiers of Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, and southern China, would be composed mainly of so-called Thai tribes who inhabit this general area.

These tribes are not consolidated —yet. But the Communists recently established a "provisional government" of the Thais in southern China in Yunnan Province.

And it is expected here that the new Thai puppet state—backed and prodded by Peking—will begin now to agitate for and quite likely use military means to achieve what it undoubtedly will claim to be its "legitimate right to independence."

The biggest single group is made up of Thais in Thailand proper.

### *FIFTH COLUMN*

The familiar old fifth column has been at work, and there is one of major proportions now beginning to operate in five northern provinces of Thailand.

Corralled in this area and forbidden by the Thai Government to leave have been 60,000 pro-Communist Viet Namese — refugees from earlier Indo-China fighting. Most are prosperous land cultivators, and they contribute generously to Viet Minh Communists' funds across the border.

Others are scattered throughout northern Indo-China and Burma, all the way westward to the Indian frontier at Assam.

The operations centre for the Thai movement is described as "the Thai nationality autonomous area." This is a synthetic little "homeland" established about three months ago at Cheli on Communist China's southwest frontier. Back of it geographically is Yunnan Province. Back of it politically of course is Peking.

Like the "Free Laos Government", it sounds bigger and more representative than it is. But such institutions thrive on their own propaganda, and it long since has been recognized that when they are backed by Moscow or Peking it is dangerous to underrate them.

### *SUBVERSIVES' CENTRE*

Supplying trouble is one of Cheli's obvious functions as an assembly ground for subversives claiming Thai descent and ot claiming to be just subversive.

Cheli has been selected cle for its purpose, for it is in an where the frontiers of Laos, T land, Burma, and China all or come close together. It i in the mountains and difficu approach. Indeed it makes think of Yunan in China the Communists had their quarters for so long during civil war. It is the Yenan o new "Free Thai" zone of influ envisaged as stretching from Gulf of Tonkin on the China coast to the Shan State Burma.

### *OLD STRONGHOLD*

The "Free Thai" idea pro nothing new in the general re about Cheli, for this was stronghold of so-called Thais" who worked underg during the Japanese occupati Thailand. Their leader was mer Prime Minister Pridi Pa myong. It would elicit no sur in southeast Asia if he sudd emerged again at their head headquarters at Cheli until could get back to Bangkok.

Bangkok today buzzes with speculations as to Pridi's whe abouts. This is because his and son have been arrested alleged complicity in a plot overthrow the present regime is described as a Communist scheduled to produce a coup Bangkok on Dec. 30. The sumption is that this was inte to restore Pridi to power.

### *BIG FOLLOWING*

Pridi has a big potential f ing and led the "Free Thais" ing the war under the disg name of "Ruth." He is a gre val at present of Thai Prim nister Songgram and is a st reformer who was so thor going in regard to land de tion schemes that he was ch before a special commission being a Communist.

Another prominent charac spreading the idea of a new state westward has been Ba Van Long who visited the Shan States as an emissary Viet Minh and set up a so "people's liaison bureau for tion of southeast Asia."

# MOST HEAVILY TAXED INDUSTRY

## Future Of Indian Films

By "Nambs"

**THE FILM INDUSTRY IN INDIA HAS COMPLETED TWO SCORE OF YEARS, WHICH IS ONLY JUST A DOZEN YEARS LESS THAN THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FIRST SILENT FILM WAS PRODUCED IN INDIA IN 1913. IT WAS THE FILM ON "HARISCHANDRA." THE FIRST FILM SEEN IN INDIA WAS A SHORT FILM ON "LIFE OF CHRIST" WHICH WAS EXHIBITED IN THE YEAR 1903.**

In the year 1931 the first talkie film was produced in India, that is, within five years of the discovery of the sound film itself. India has thus been keeping good pace with the developments in the motion picture industry, and it has come to be the main entertainment medium for the people of this big and great country. The first film to be produced in colour in India was done in the year 1933 and a score of years later, the first picture to be made in India in technicolour has also been seen by the public of India.

### MANY LANGUAGES

**The vastness of the country and the varieties of languages spoken and used have been to a great extent responsible for a unique aspect of the film industry, which is very little known or realised.**

**While for example America makes films in English only, Japan makes films in Japanese only, India has to date made films in no less than sixteen different languages.**

Oriya, Nepalese, Konkani, Persian, Sinhalese are some of the languages in which there have been fewer films. The more regular markets catered to are the Tamil, Hindi, Telugu and Bengali. In Marathi to date, more than two hundred films have been made. This variety of languages accounts for the fact that many of these markets are not economical enough for the film industry for further expansion in the particular language. In America they have dabbled in outside languages now and then, but they have not had to depend on the other languages to fulfil their economic requirements of meeting the cost of production of films.

**The UNESCO survey in 1950 showed that India had as many as 400 producers of films, while the next largest number was found in France, it being 213. In America, the largest film producing country, the number of producers was found to be 98.**

Thus in India the industry is distributed among more languages, more producers, more centres of production.

### PRODUCTION CENTRES

The film industry in India is distributed over Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. If we think of America we have to think of one Hollywood. If we think of Italy, most of the studios are in Rome. So is the case in most other countries. In Bombay there were at the end of 1952 24 studios. In Madras state there were 22 studios, out of which six were outside the city of Madras. In the Bengal state the studios are situated in Calcutta itself, though somewhat out of the city proper. The earliest place of importance was Calcutta. Later on the industry developed quicker and larger in Bombay. All the same, recent trends do indicate that at least as far as the production of films is concerned the emphasis is shifting in favour of Madras, more than what the different language markets show. The number of films made in Bombay in the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 were 118, 144, 174, and 122 while in Madras it was 33, 46, 58 and 73. Seventy-three pictures in Madras in 1952 is a peak figure.

### IMPORTED FILMS

Imports of raw cinematograph film were 808.94 lakhs of feet in the year 1945-46. That was all during the war period, when there was restriction on imports, as well as a curb on the type of films produced—the desires to have films which stressed the war angle. The imports of films shot up to as much as 2085.38 lakhs feet in the year 1950-51; the year 1951-52 showed an import of 1981.74 lakhs feet. The year 1952-53 is expected to show a higher figure.

The partition of India resulted in the studios of Lahore being included in Pakistan. Pakistan has developed a film industry of its own, though most of the theatres rely on imported films for their maintenance.

### DOCUMENTARIES

The film documentaries are not a developed industry in India.

The Films Division of the Government of India supplies to the theatres in India film documentaries and newsreels on a compulsory basis of exhibition. The theatres have no option but to show them as well as to pay for them on the stipulated rates. The Government of India collect by this COMPULSORY LEVY about 22 lakhs of rupees, while the Films Division's maintenance costs them over Rs. 35 lakhs. In the year 1953, they are going to explore new avenues to increase their revenue in an attempt to make it self-sufficient by adding to their income.

### HEAVY TAXATION

The entertainment tax on films in India has reached alarming proportions. Its rate varies from as much as 33 and 1/3 per cent to 100 per cent. There is no country to beat this record as matters stand today. The recent studies into the economics of the industry have shown that the entertainment tax works in a regressive fashion, as to make it very difficult for films to pay their cost of production even. Figures have shown that out of every rupee paid at the box office more than five annas go to the government as entertainment tax, while the share left to the producer is not as much as three annas. While no one can object to taxation itself, it has now come to a stage where most films pay more as entertainment tax than as return towards the cost of production. It was an anomalous position like this that brought the British film industry to ruins; today in Britain the size of the industry is only half of what it was four years ago. Indian films are threatened with such a position. The entertainment tax collected in India was Rs. 291.96 lakhs in 1947-1947; in 1950-51 it was 722.80 lakhs. But during the same period, the net income of the films did not rise to the same percentage, because the rates of admission remained stationary, while the government raised the entertainment tax rates and took away a larger share of returns.

The Indian film industry is out to grow to greater size and proportion. But the only way in which government can and should aid is by giving it relief in taxation. In every other industry, taxes come only after the profit is made, but here the first share is the tax to the government and there is no idea at all whether the films make profit or not. This is an unfair state. In the United States itself the tax which does not exceed twenty per cent is shortly expected to be removed, because they have found the disastrous effect on the industry of the country.

The year 1952, the fortieth year of Indian films, showed an increasing number of Indian film men visiting foreign countries. Many technicians, stars, directors and producers toured various foreign countries in this nates visited India during this year. So also foreign film mag year.

### PROSPECTS

The year 1952 was remarkable for other innovations. The interest increased for shooting foreign films in India. One of these films had a very elite type of reception too. The bringing in of greater interest in colour film was also marked during this year. The first Indian film to be printed in technicolour was released in the course of 1952.

The end of two score of years of films in India shows a trend of quicker development from varied angles, and to this end, government's positive assistance by fairer methods of equitable taxation would seem to be very important indeed.

# 'TWO GAMES OF RAGOZIN

## Chess

*ATTACK they say is the best method of defence. The element of surprise is still the crux of warfare. It applies equally well to the battle of wits over the chessboard. V. Ragozin does not lose time in the game given below but is eager to attack right from the eleventh move.*

Flawless mid-game play gives Ragozin a beautiful sacrificial combination. Opening up lines for his pieces, he springs them into action.

Played in the Moscow 1945 tournament, Veresov gives the Sicilian defence and gains the advantage of two Bishops. In a fine K-side attack Ragozin wins three Pawns and the Queen for a Rook and Knight. The last combination is a fine example of *the element of surprise.*

WHITE:—V. Ragozin.
BLACK:—G. Veresov.

**1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. KtXP, Kt-B3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-K2, P-KKt3 (*1); 7. Castles, B-Kt2; 8. B-K3, Castles; 9. Kt-Kt3 (*2), B-K3; 10. P-B4, (*3), Q-B1 (*4); 11. Q-K1 (*5), Kt-KKt5; 12. BXKt, BXB (*6); 13. P-B5, (*7); PXP; 14. P-KR3, P-B5 (*8); 15. PXP; B-R4; 16. Kt-Q5 (*9), Q-Q2 (*10); 17. Q-R4, B-Kt3; 18. QR-KB1, QR-B1 (*11); 19. P-B3, KR-K1; 20. R-Kt4 (*12), P-Kt4; 21. Kt-Q4 (*13), KtXKt; 22. BXKt, R-B5 (*14); 23. BXB, KXB; 24. RXB ch!! BPXR (*15); 25. R-B7 ch! KXR; 26. QXRP ch, K-K3 (*16); 27. QXKtP ch, K-K4; 28. Q-Kt7 ch. KXP (*17); 29. Kt-B6 ch, PXKt; 30. QXQ and Black resigns.**

### Comments

(*1) Black intends to develop his King Bishop at Kt2, where it will be strongly placed commanding the long diagonal.

(*2) To prevent Black from simplifying by 9....., P-Q4; 10. PXP, Kt-QKt 5.

(*3) Preparing to reply to 10. ...., P-Q4 with 11. P-K5.

(*4) Better was 10. ....., Kt-QR4; and if 11. P-B5, B-B5!

(*5) White could have prevented the exchange of one of his Bishops with 11. P-KR3, but he is eager to attack and does not want to lose time by making defensive moves.

(*6) Black has attained his objective — the advantage of the two Bishops.

**TO WIN THE BISHOP**

(*7) Intending to win the Bishop by 14. P-KR3, B-R4; 15. P-Kt4.

(*8) Not at once 14. ....., B-R4, as after 15. PXP, the Bishop cannot get to Kt3.

(*9) An excellent position for his knight. White's threat is 17. Kt-Q4, P-K3; (or 17. ....., P-K4), 18. KtXKt winning.

(*10) If 16. ....., BXP; 17. B-Q4!, BXR; 18. BXB, and White had a powerful attack for the loss of the exchange.

**BISHOP OUT OF THE GAME**

(*11) If 18. ....., BXKtP; 19. P-B3 keeps Black's Bishop from getting back into the game.

(*12) Beginning the final phase —direct attack on the adverse King.

(*13) Aiming for B5, to force the exchange of one of Black's Bishops.

(*14) 22. ....., P-B3 was slightly better.

(*15) If 24. ....., KXR; 25. Q-Kt3 ch, K-R3; 26. R-B4, followed by 27. R-R4 mate.

(*16) Or 26. ....., K-B1; 27. Kt-B4, KR-B1; 28. KtXP ch, K-K1; 29. Q-Kt8 mate.

(*17) If 28. ....., K-K3; 29. Kt-B4 mate.

### *Queen's Gambit Declined*

WHITE—V. Ragozin.
BLACK:—A. Kotov.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, B-K2; 5. Kt-B3, Castles; 6. P-K3, QKt-Q2 (*1); 7. R-B1, P-B3; 8. B-Q3, P-KR3; 9. B-R4 (*2), P-R3 (*3); 10 PXP! BPXP; 11. P-R4, P-QKt3; 12. Castles, B-Kt2 (*4); 13. Q-B2 (*5), R-B1; 14. Q-K2 (*6), Kt-K5 (*8), Q-Kt3 (*7), B-Q3; 16. Kt-K5 (*8), Q-K2 (*9); 17. B-R4 (*10), Q-Q1; 18. P-B4 (*11), B-K2 (*12); 19. P-B5, PXP (*13); 20. BXBP, R-B2; 21. B-Kt3, B-Q3; 22. B-Kt1, R-K1; 23. Q-Q3, K-B1 (*14); 24. RXKt, QXR; 25. R-B1, Q-K3 (*15); 26. Q-R7 (*16), K-K2; 27. QXKtP (*17), K-Q1 (*18); 28. B-R4 ch. (*19), R(B2)-K2; 29. B-B5, BXKt; 30. PXB, Q-QB3 (*20); 31. P-K6, PXP (*21); 32. B-Kt6, P-Q5 (*22); 33. BXR, QXB; 34. R-B8 (*23), and Black resigned.

**ORTHODOX DEFENCE**

(*1) Black's system of play, known as the Orthodox Defense, is supposed to give him equality against any White attack. Theoretically this may be true—but in practice Black usually has a difficult time of it.

(*2) Another good line is 9. B-B4, Kt-R4; 10. B-K5, KtxB; 11. PxKt with a superior game.

(*3) A better continuation is 9....., PxP; 10. BxP, P-QKt4.

(*4) The Bishop has no future on the diagonal.

**TEMPTING**

**(*5) A shrewd move. White tempts his opponent to make a move that looks like a strong reply.**

(*6) THE POINT OF WHITE'S PREVIOUS MOVE. THE ATTACK ON BLACK'S QRP GAINS A TEMPO.

(*7) Planning to win a Pawn by 16. BxKt, RxB; 17. BxP.

(*8) Good moves for Black are hard to find. If 16.....KKt-Q2 (to get rid of White's Knight) then 17. KtxBP win at least a Pawn. White groups his pieces for attack in real Pilsbury style.

(*9) 16....., Q-B2 facing White's Rook, does not look inviting.

(*10) Threatening 18. Kt-Kt4 followed by 19. BxKt, PxB; 20. KtxRP ch,

**STRONG CENTRE**

(*11) Intending 19. P-B5, or 19. P-KKt4 and 20. P-Kt5. White is now strongly centralized, ready for action on either wing.

(*12) In order to break the pin on his Knight. Naturally not 18....., BxKt; 19. BPxB, P-KKt4; 20. RxKt and if 20...., PxB White mates in two.

(*13) If 19....., Kt-K5; 20. BxB, KtxKt; (20....., QxB also loses) 21. Q-Kt4, QxB; 22 P-B6 wins.

(*14) On 23..... P-Kt3; 24. KtxKtP is decisive.

(*15) If 25..... Q-Kt4; 26. B-R4, Q-R4; 27. P-Kt4, winning the Queen. White's Queen will now invade the enemy lines, and root the King out.

(*16) This cuts off the King and menaces the Queen by 27. Kt-Kt6 check.

(*17) Now the intention is mate in three beginning with 28. B-R4 ch.

**SEEMS TO ESCAPE!**

(*18) On 27....., P-KB1; 28. B-R4 ch, K-K1; 29. B-B5 wins the Queen. The King seems to be escaping! However White's next move remedies that. Black's pieces stand in each other's way.

(*19) Black has seven ways to get out of check all of them bad! If 28....., K-B1; 29. B-B5 pins the Queen. If 28...., R(K1)—K2; 29. Q-B8 mate or if 28....., B-K2; 29. B-B5, Q-Q3; 30. KtxP mates.

(*20) Of course if 30. ., QxP 31. QxQ, and the Rook cannot recapture.

**PARALYZES BLACK'S ROOKS**

(*21) Otherwise 23. PxP wins. White's next move paralyzes both of Black's Rooks. One cannot and the other dare not move from the spot.

(*22) It seems incredible but Black threatens mate on the move.

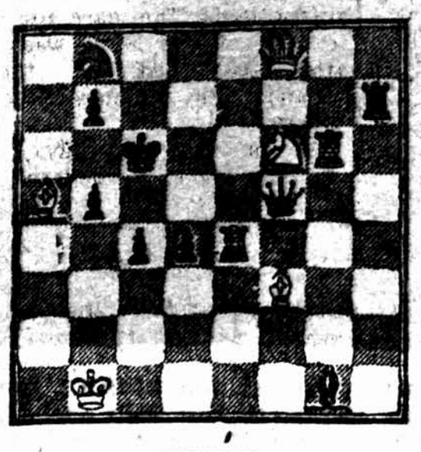
(*23) Entertaining play by Ragozin and further evidence that he is as much at home in positional play as in violent onslaught.

*—Bhalchandra V. Khare.*

### BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

**PROBLEM NO. 38**

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

**Problem No. 37. Key move:—Q-QKt1.**

## New Light On Mahatma's Life

(Continued From Page 5 Col. 5)

attendant upon the freedom have taken.

### NOT FOR OTHERS

'The discovery quoted by m has, therefore, prompted me t renounce the practice, howeve pure it may have been in itself Every act of mine is scrutinize by thousands of men and women as I am conducting an experiment requiring ceaseless vigilance I must avoid doing things whic may require a reasoned defence.

**'My example was never mean to be followed by all and sundry The young man's case has com upon me as a warning. I hav taken it in the hope that m renunciation will set right thos who may have erred whethe under the influence of my exam ple or without it.**

'Innocent youth is a priceles possession not to be squandere away for the sake of a momen tary excitement, miscalled plea sure. And let the weak girls lik the one in this picture bestow enough to resist the approache though they may be declared t be innocent, of young men wh are either knaves or who do no know what they are doing.'

## ART OF PICKING POCKETS

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

be: distrust any stranger who i too talkative, too friendly, and above all too close.

There is the technique of th smother, for instance. The smo ther can be a raincoat held ove the dip's arm, or a newspaper spread up before his eyes as h sits next to you in the bus; it i apparently held out by two hands but one may be roving in you direction under cover of its area The smother is most effective with a push-up mob, or a gang work ing in a queue.

Loot is swiftly transferred be hind it from the pickpocket to an accomplice. The accomplice scarpers. The pickpocket stays and blandly offers to be searched if the theft is discovered.

Borra concluded his serious demonstrations with a little moll whizzing, stealing most of their portable belongings from two women constables. Then he showed just what he could do by removing one policeman's tie and another's braces while each was laughing at the fate of the other.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

# LIVE SPECIMENS BY MAI

## How U.S. Biologists Are Supplied

## BUSINESS BOOM IN FROGS

**IF YOU SHOULD HAPPEN to run into a "Gratemys geographica' tonight, don't run to the nearest exit. Write a fast note to the General Biological Supply House in Chicago and find out if it is still looking for one. You may make some money, writes Don Morris in 'Pageant'.**

'Gratemys' is a map turtle. It is included in the company's 1952 "want list." Unlike the porcupine, also listed, the map turtle should be alive. The porcupine can be alive or dead (but salted, please, if dead.)

There are 368 other items the company currently wants—from dead sea horses and katydids to live alligators and squash bugs. Seen any lately?

Whence cometh General Biological's desire for these strange creatures? The answer is simple—and significant.

Half-a-million eyes will peer down the barrels of half-a-million microscopes. In high schools and colleges across the country, youngsters will gaze at the inscrutable amoeba, that most famous of one-celled animals. And countless frogs will have their innards poked and prodded, as young Americans acquire first-hand knowledge of biology and medicine.

### QUEER SPECIMENS

In the making of tomorrow's scientists, the frog and the amoeba—and a lot of other creatures—play a vital role. You can't expect a harried biology teacher to pull them out of his hat. Hence the want lists.

Supplying these queer specimens is the task of a most obscure industry. The largest firm in this field is General Biological Supply House.

Known among biologists by its trademark, Turtox, General Biological has built a million-dollar business out of furnishing embryo scientists with chick embryos, as well as with frogs, bacteria that glow in the dark, carnivorous plants and several thousand other curiously useful items.

Turtox takes care of approximately half the current U.S. demand and in addition supplies more than 2,000 labs in Europe, Latin America and Asia.

If you should suddenly crave a batch of flatworms or pickled jellyfish, however, you would have to shop elsewhere, for Turtox' shipments go entirely to educational and scientific labs and to the government. No sales to individuals.

About half the customers are high school teachers. The rest are instructors in colleges, medical schools and nurses-training schools and hospitals.

One-third of the company's sales consists of preserved plants and animals: bottled tarantulas, rattle-snake skeletons, poison ivy, as well as friendlier species. Another third is made up of slides, movies and other classroom visual aids. And about a quarter is equipment: butterfly nets, fish food, etc.

### LIVE GOODS

**But the most fascinating 10 per cent consists of Turtox' sales of living things. This represents an astonishing dol. 100,000 worth of frogs, algae, newts and the like. The index in the company's 618-page catalog runs from 'Abies,' a fir tree, to 'Zygnema,' a fresh-water alga**

In addition, the company offers help in tracking down (or dredging up) still other flora and fauna needed by instructors but not listed in the catalog.

One teacher taking advantage of this service ordered a pound of dried mosquitoes from Turtox. A mosquito doesn't weigh very much, even when wringing wet. So many thousands were needed to make up the pounds that the staff considered giving up in despair. They didn't, though. The man got his pound of mosquito flesh, and science marched on.

'Turtox News,' a little monthly magazine, devotes a considerable amount of space to free want ads. When even GB's own collectors give up, 'Turtox News' readers have been able to help each other out by locating such unusual desiderata as Australian lungfish, whale embryos, parasites infesting the king cobra and radioactive snails.

### BEST-SELLERS

Honours for the year-in year-out best seller in the Turtox line are divided between a couple of animals which cannot even be seen with the naked eye. One, as you have guessed, is the amoeba. This is available in the plain (Proteus) or the giant economy type (Chaos chaos), though the giant size actually costs about 25 per cent more.

The other popular favorite is a slightly less famous one-cell character: paramecium, with a torpedo-like shape. A small shipment (suitable for a class of 12) sells for dol. 1.25 and contains several million animals.

From all these one-cell types, the list proceeds up the scale, from worms (the plain, garden variety, as well as such exotic forms as 'Planaria,' which will grow two heads if dissected correctly), to stag beetles, fruit flies, horned toads and hamsters.

The plant kingdom is represented in the Turtox catalog by numerous forms of algae, ferns, mosses, orchids, a peculiar underwater "banana plant," even by 'Mimosa judica' (the "sensitive plant" which jumps back when touched).

Biology classes must keep up with the news, and the past decade of discoveries in the field of antibiotics, beginning with penicillin, have made molds fast-moving Turtox items. The catalog lists 30 varieties (six of 'penicillium' alone), as well as other kinds which merely ruin bread, make camembert cheese, cause ringworm and produce wine.

General Biological also is ready on 48 hours' notice to ship out 87 breeds of bacteria. Many of these, of course, are disease-producing and not available to elementary classes.

To keep stocked with thousands of living and preserved models, the company has a corps of some 3,000 free-lance field collectors in all parts of the country and the world. Some of these simply gather whatever is handily found in their area, but most specialize.

### COLLECTORS

One collector is a woman psychiatrist who summer-vacations on the shore of Chesapeake Bay and pays for her fun by sending General Biological a year's stock of a jellyfish called 'Aurelia.

A Pennsylvania man kept the firm supplied with earthworms for many years. Presumably an early bird, he earned as much as dol. 4,000 a year from his digging for science. (And who knows how many fishermen he supplied besides?)

Some collectors are teachers, some farm wives, some medical missionaries. Obviously, the collared lizard of the Southwest cannot be handily netted by most collectors, but bullfrogs and bullgrog tadpoles are sent in by hunters from Vermont to Louisana. (One of the most frustrating jubs at General Biological is that of stripping the succulent flesh from mullfrogs in order to preserve the skeletons.)

Frogs have become big business for Turtox in recent years, because in addition to their undiminished popularity as dissection material for youthful giologists, commercial laboratories buy them in large lots for use in pregnancy tests.

### FOUNDER

General Biological Supply House was founded in 1918 by Dr. Morris M. Wells, a University of Chicago zoologist, and at first was quartered in the basement of his own residence near the Midway campus.

For some years previous Professor Wells, who grew his own amoebae for his classes, had carried on the supply business for colleagues' classes on a voluntary basis: as his students graduated and took teaching positions, they wrote back, asking if he had by any chance a few nematheliminths to spare. This chore soon mushroomed until the professor felt he was in danger of neglecting his own classes, and the company was born.

By 1918 General Biological was doing so well he made a radical suggestion to one of his students, a dedicated biology-to-be who had been helping out in his off-hours—that he give zoology, enter the business side and ultimately put the business on a sound economic footing. Charles Coursen, who became president of the company upon Dr. Wells' death in 1930.

Coursen had been a nature enthusiast since his boyhood days in Milwaukee, when he embarked on a lifelong hobby of bird-watching. His business training proved good enough to help him build the company into its present dominant position, but at 52 he still retains all the enthusiasms of a full-fledged biologist.

Despite his own grounding in zoology Coursen has never been inclined to throw his weight around in the company's highly technical activities. He maintains a high level of technical competence in his staff, and the wisdom of the policy is proved by the high regard in which the firm's products are held by his erstwhile scientific colleagues.

### NEW METHOD

A relatively new development at Turtox, which didn't originate with the staff but is performed there with a high degree of skill, is CREATING preserved animal specimens in which the red blood in the veins is replaced with blue-dyed liquid latex, and arteries are filled with red latex, yielding a product which makes the old-fashioned taxidermy creations look as crude as the very first photograph.

General Biological also does a lovely job of embedding specimens in lucite.

## "ON PARADE" FOR STOCK-TAKING

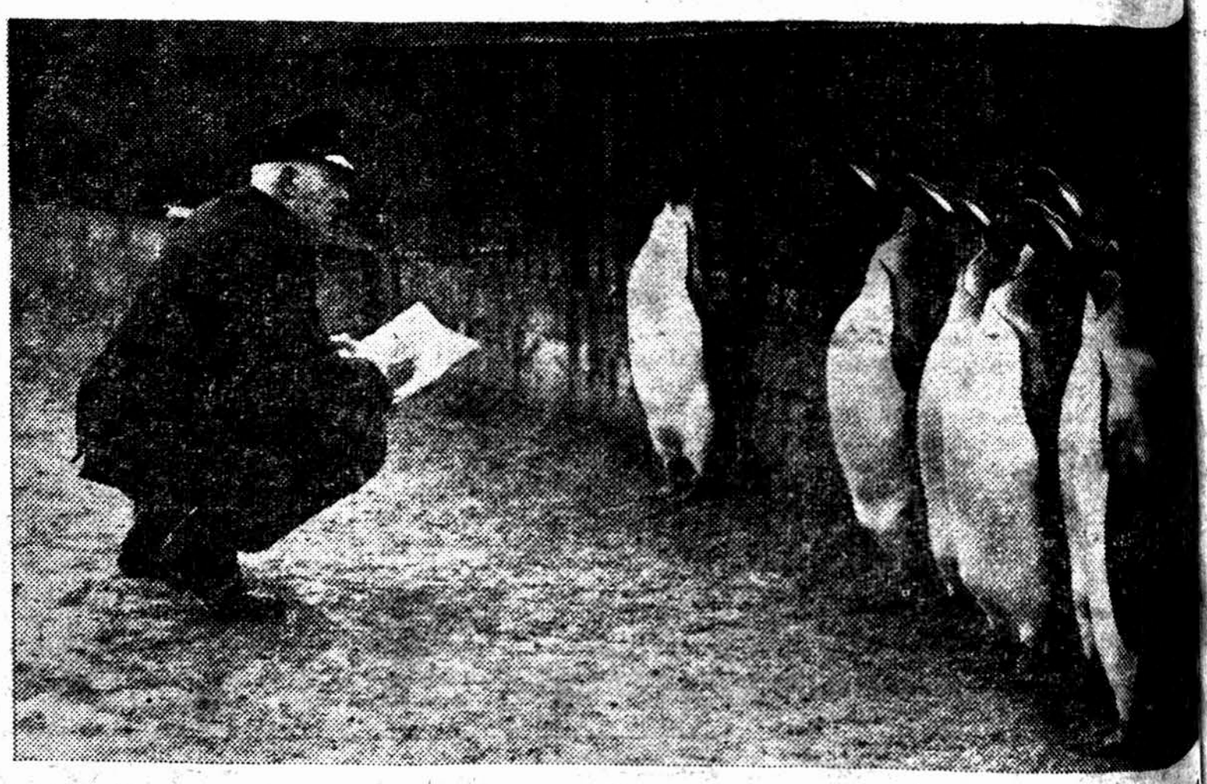


**Photo shows: "Joe" the oldest black-foot Penguin (on left) parades his squad in readiness for the Keeper during the annual stock-taking at the London Zoo, when a thorough check is made of every animal in the Gardens.**

*FROM AMOEBA TO HUMAN SKELETONS AND WHALE'S EYES THE GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SUPPLY HOUSE IN CHICAGO KEEPS THE LABORATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES STOCKED THROUGH MAIL ORDERS WITH ALL QUEER SPECIMENS THE SCIENTIFIC STUDENT WANTS.*

*THE INDEX OF THE 618-PAGE CATALOGUE RUNS FROM 'ABIES', A FIR TREE, TO 'ZYGNEMA', A FRESH-WATER ALGA.*

## *WOMEN AMONG COLLECTORS*

## THOUGHTFUL POSE

**With a flipper thrown casually across the keeper's broom, and a thoughtful look in his wide eyes, this baby seal (three months old) shows all the pose in front of a camera for which a seal—particularly the circus performing variety—is famous. The picture was made in the London Zoo, where this young fellow was sent after being found on the Essex Coast.**

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